

to support any such scheme. The pay-in-advance proposal is an attempt to use soil-bank payments as political propaganda, to turn the soil bank into an installment-plan vote-buying device.

I hope that as I wage this battle, I am going to have the support of the rice industry; I hope that as I continue to fight for increased rice exports, you, the millers, are going to be at my side, as you have been in the past.

I worked long, long hours on the farm bill

that was vetoed by the President; I have done the same on the new bill. I have done my level best to keep our farm program out of politics and to keep politics out of the farm program. I want you to know that I shall continue to do so in the future.

We are faced with a serious crisis in agriculture. Our farmers are in precarious economic health. You, as millers, know that if our farm economy is permitted to deteriorate further, the end result will be chaos for you,

for the national economy, for the Nation as a whole. I feel very deeply that the very roots of our American way of life are found on our farms. We must keep these roots strong and healthy we must shield them from the blight of partisan politics—we must guard them against economic stagnation—we must make them immune to the dry rot of unrestricted "bigness."

Thank you for inviting me to speak here today.

SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1956

(Legislative day of Monday, May 7, 1956)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Gerald V. Case, pastor, Second Presbyterian Church, Boise, Idaho, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, as we pause for this moment to address Thee in prayer, may we recognize Thy sovereignty over all of life.

Wilt Thou bless these servants of Thine in the field of government, that all of their actions may be in accordance with Thy will. May our country continue to be blessed with the good things of life, and may we be faithful in our stewardship of them.

Bless now this session of the Senate, as it convenes for its labor of the day.

In the name of Christ Jesus our Lord we pray. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C. May 21, 1956.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. ALBERT GORE, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. GORE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BIBLE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 18, 1956, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on May 18, 1956, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

- S. 419. An act for the relief of Eli E. Hood;
- S. 885. An act for the relief of Alice Elizabeth Marjoribanks; and
- S. 2851. An act to transfer certain lands from the Veterans' Administration to the Department of the Interior for the benefit of the Yavapai Indians of Arizona.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be the usual morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and the transaction of other routine business, and that statements made in connection therewith be limited to 2 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, for the purpose of considering the new report on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

WITHDRAWAL OF NOMINATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, withdrawing the nomination of Fred A. Lemm, to be postmaster at Schiller Park, in the State of Illinois, transmitted to the Senate on January 25, 1956, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the new report on the Executive Calendar.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of James R. Duncan, of Virginia, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified forthwith of this confirmation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY PROMOTION ACT OF 1941 TO THE COAST GUARD

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the existing application of the Temporary Promotion Act of 1941, as amended, to the Coast Guard, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON MILITARY PRIME CONTRACTS WITH BUSINESS FIRMS FOR WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on military prime contracts with business firms for work in the United States, for the period July 1, 1955, to March 31, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AUDIT REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Government of the Virgin Islands of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Department of Labor, for the fiscal year 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

TEACHING HOSPITAL FOR HOWARD UNIVERSITY—TRANSFER OF FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL TO HOWARD UNIVERSITY

A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to the university, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend Public Law 506, 84th Congress, 2d Session, authorizing appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition,

construction, or expansion, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A letter from the 1937 Supreme Court Security League, Charleston, S. C., signed by Mrs. Robert Pinckney Tucker, chairman, relating to appointment of members of the Supreme Court of the United States (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., signed by J. Rowland Snyder, secretary, embodying a resolution adopted by that chapter, protesting against any changes or alterations in the design of the Capitol Building in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Works.

RESOLUTION OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and myself, I submit, for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, memorializing the Congress to take action relative to the proposed increase of rents in housing projects in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency; and, under the rule, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions memorializing Congress to take action relative to the proposed increase of rents in housing projects in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Whereas it is proposed to raise rents in certain housing projects in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and

Whereas such action at this time would be unfair, unjust, and inequitable; and

Whereas before any action is taken by any housing authority a complete investigation should be made: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the General Court of Massachusetts memorializes the Congress of the United States to immediately take action to prevent a raise of rents at this time and to cause an investigation to be made of the proposed rent increases; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the secretary of the commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress, to the Members thereof from this commonwealth, and to the Federal Housing Authority in the District of Columbia and the city of Boston.

His Excellency, Governor Herter, of Massachusetts, relative to the Food and Drug Law Golden Anniversary Week.

There being no objection, the proclamation was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—BY HIS EXCELLENCY, CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, GOVERNOR—A PROCLAMATION—1956

Whereas June 30, 1956, will mark the 50th anniversary of the signing by President Theodore Roosevelt of the first Federal Food and Drug Act, amended and reenacted in 1938 as the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and the Federal Meat Inspection Act; and

Whereas 1956 will also mark the 60th annual convention of the organization today known as the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States; and

Whereas the purity, integrity, and abundance of our food, drug and cosmetic supplies are unexcelled in the world today and stand as a tribute to the industries producing them; and

Whereas the maintenance and protection of the purity and integrity of our food, drug, and cosmetic supplies are essential elements of our national strength, safety and economic welfare; and

Whereas for this protection we are indebted to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who, as crusader for the first Federal legislation, became known as the father of the pure food and drug law; to the distinguished and dedicated public servants at all levels of government who have administered these laws over the years; and to the leaders in industry who have supported the enactment and improvement of these laws and have cooperated in their enforcement; and

Whereas the division of food and drugs of the State department of public health was one of the earliest pioneers in food and drug law enforcement, setting an example for the rest of the country to follow, especially in the comprehensive work of Albert E. Leach on food inspection and analysis developed in the laboratories of our State health department, which has served as the basis for food and drug analysis throughout the country and many parts of the world for many years and is still considered the finest work of its kind.

Now, therefore, I, Christian A. Herter, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby proclaim the week of June 24-July 1, 1956, to be Food and Drug Law Golden Anniversary Week, and I request the appropriate officials of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and all citizens of Massachusetts to cooperate in the observance of that week. I also urge all industrial, business, professional, labor, agricultural, educational and civic groups, and the people of Massachusetts generally, to observe 1956, as an anniversary year with gatherings, discussions, exhibits, and other appropriate commemorative activities to foster public recognition of the benefits derived from Federal, State and local food, drug and cosmetic laws.

Given at the executive chamber in Boston, this 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1956, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 180th.

By His Excellency the Governor:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
EDWARD J. CRONIN.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FOOD AND DRUG LAW GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WEEK—PROCLAMATION

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and appropriately referred, a proclamation by

RESOLUTION OF GENERAL COURT OF COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], I present for appropriate

reference, and ask for unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on April 25, 1956, and adopted in concurrence by the Senate on April 30, 1956.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions memorializing Congress to enact legislation to waive certain charges against an employer relative to unemployment insurance

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which would authorize State unemployment insurance agencies to waive any charges against an employer where it would adversely affect his experience rate if the unemployment is caused by the curtailment of business resulting from hurricanes, floods, or other acts of God; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of each branch of Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN NEW ENGLAND—RESOLUTION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Fall River, Mass., on April 25, 1956, concerning the textile employment situation in the New England area.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF CITY OF FALL RIVER, IN CITY COUNCIL, APRIL 25, 1956

Whereas the textile employment situation in New England has become acute; and

Whereas low tariff rates on foreign imports of textiles are slowly forcing the textile industry from New England, thereby creating unemployment figures that will run into the thousands: Be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to take immediate steps to impose higher tariff rates on textile imports thereby eliminating the marketing of lower-priced foreign textiles that are produced and sold at a lower consumer cost than can be manufactured in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be directed to forward a copy of this resolve to the Congressmen and Senators from this district.

In city council, April 25, 1956, adopted.

JAMES T. CAREY,
City Clerk.

Approved May 3, 1956.

JOHN F. KANE,
Mayor.

SUPPORT PRICES FOR GRAIN SORGHUMS—LETTER

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter written by Julian B. Thayer, president, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, West Springfield, Mass., dated May 7, 1956, to the board of directors of the exchange, relating to support prices for grain sorghums.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE,
West Springfield, Mass., May 7, 1956.
To the Board of Directors:

Recognizing our primary function to prosper our members through the best in the procurement of farm supplies, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has traditionally kept out of the field of attempting to speak as an organization for its members on matters pertaining to legislation—except for some very broad issues in which all cooperatives had a vital stake. We will not depart from that procedure 'till such time as the board might indicate it wished to do so.

We are, however, today confronted with a very serious issue, namely, what sort of a farm bill is to presently become law?

The inclusion of a proposal to support grain sorghums, oats, barley, and rye at somewhere between 70 percent and 81.5 percent of parity, and to perhaps make mandatory cuts in acreage for these grains up to 20 percent of last year's production, can have only one effect on the northeastern farmers in the feed deficit areas.

My personal opinion is that the very substantial increase in the price of grain which our farmer members have experienced in the past few weeks is due largely to the effects of anticipated farm legislation.

Should the new amendment referred to above become law, I can only conclude that the immediate impact on our already swollen feed costs would be extremely serious.

I hardly need add that in such an event my opinion is that our northeastern farmers would be in a cost-price squeeze deluxe.

Certainly, with the present abundance of all things we are producing here, it would be naive to even hope to cover any part of these new costs by an increase in the price of our products.

The purpose in bringing this matter to your attention is simply to alert you to some of the implications which appear to be in this proposed legislation.

My profound respect for the judgment of you men leads me to believe that any expression of opinion you as individuals see fit to send to your respective Senators and Representatives will be most helpful to them in the complex and difficult legislative situation they must resolve.

Faithfully yours,

JULIAN B. THAYER,
President.

FLUORIDATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES—MEMORIAL

MR. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a memorial which I have received from Mrs. Richard T. Cash, 2 Summer Street, R. F. D., Norwell, Mass., dated May 6, 1956, concerning the use of fluorine in public-water supplies.

There being no objection, the memorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NORWELL, MASS., May 6, 1956.

HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In view of increasing agitation for the use of fluorine in public-water supplies, we wish to call to your attention our strong objections to such a measure. We believe there has been an attempt to suppress any unfavorable results stemming from the use of fluoridated water, and to present to the general public only arguments tending to support the practice.

The fact that there is even an element of risk should justify the exercise of caution. We believe that you, sir, would not want to

place your own good health, or that of your family or friends in jeopardy, and feel sure that after serious consideration, you will agree that it would be well to determine what the scientific evidence against, as well as for the procedure may be.

We believe that the statistics pertaining to this subject should be examined by a congressional body assisted by a competent independent statistician.

Will you kindly read this letter to Congress and have it inserted in the RECORD.

Respectfully yours,

IDA M. CASH.
(Mrs. R. T.)
RICHARD T. CASH.

THOMAS M. PEPPERDAY—LETTER AND MEMORIAL

MR. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I have received a letter from Diego Abeita, chairman of the Irrigation Committee, Middle Rio Grande Pueblos, together with a memorial adopted by the Tribal Council in honor of public-spirited citizens in my State.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter and memorial may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and memorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ISLETA PUEBLO,
Isleta, N. Mex., May 18, 1956.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: We just thought that you might be interested to know that the Pueblos are grateful for the services that public men render to their fellow human beings. It is our feeling that maybe one of our delegation might have this memorial placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a tribute to our friend, Mr. Pepperday.

Thanking you very much and with very best regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

DIEGO ABEITA,
Chairman, Irrigation Committee,
Middle Rio Grande Pueblos.

We are the governors of the pueblos of Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, and Isleta, and the chairmen of their irrigation committee. We are meeting in Albuquerque. We want to say how sorry we are that Mr. Thomas M. Pepperday, the owner of the Albuquerque Journal, is dead. We speak not only for ourselves but for all of our people.

We are sad in our hearts because our good friend is gone, and we will miss him very much.

We, the Indians, usually do not get a chance to visit great people but Mr. Pepperday always was ready to see us and to hear us tell our story. He always gave his attention to us in his paper and when he thought our case was right he supported us even against great powers. When he thought we were wrong he did not support us but even then he opened his mind to us and he told our side of the story fairly.

If we wanted to we could put down some of the gains that have come to our people directly from the support of Mr. Pepperday. But his influence was greater than that. For the very fact that he and the Journal were interested in us as human beings, that they were aware of our needs and would state our case publicly, was in itself a powerful guaranty that those who were employed to work for us would be faithful to their trust and that the unscrupulous could be kept at bay. His watchfulness in our interest in itself gave us a feeling of comfort and confidence.

Besides, we know that he helped individual Indian young people and hardly anybody knew about it. One of our leaders today, a

man on whom we rely heavily, owes his early training and his education to Mr. Pepperday's help and encouragement. We liked Mr. Pepperday not for what he did for us, not for what we could get from him, but because we felt and knew that he was our friend, that he liked us and we liked him. We will miss him. We want Mrs. Pepperday and the people who worked with Mr. Pepperday on the paper and all the people of Albuquerque to know how we feel. We will pray for him. We are going to send a copy of this to Mrs. Pepperday and to some of our other friends, not only in New Mexico but in the rest of the country, so that they will know how we feel. We are signing this at a special meeting we held in Albuquerque on May 18, 1956.

Diego Abeita, Chairman, Irrigation Committee, Middle Rio Grande Pueblos; John C. Rainer, Chairman, All-Pueblo Council; Raymond Herrera, Governor, Pueblo of Cochiti; Santiago Pena, Governor, Pueblo of Santo Domingo; Pete Johnson, Governor, Pueblo of San Felipe; Jose Bobe Pino, Governor, Pueblo of San Ana; Ignacio Bala, Governor, Pueblo of Sandia; Ramon Zuni, Governor, Pueblo of Isleta.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 911. A bill for the relief of Eftalia G. Stathis and Ariadni Vassiliki G. Stathis (Rept. No. 2024);

S. 1869. A bill for the relief of George Papoulias and Irene Papoulias (nee Birbilis) (Rept. No. 2025);

S. 2800. A bill for the relief of David Chih-Wel Kwok (Rept. No. 2026);

S. 2842. A bill for the relief of Toini Margaret Helmo (Rept. No. 2027);

H. R. 1402. A bill for the relief of Santiago Gonzales Trigo (Rept. No. 2028);

H. R. 2045. A bill for the relief of Joe Bargas (Rept. No. 2030); and

H. R. 5079. A bill for the relief of Tom Wong (Foo Tai Nam) (Rept. No. 2029).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 1104. A bill for the relief of Zoltan Klar and his wife, Vilma Hartmann Klar, and their minor son, Tibor Klar (Rept. No. 2031); and

H. R. 909. A bill for the relief of Charles O. Ferry and other employees of the Alaska Road Commission (Rept. No. 2032).

ILLICIT NARCOTICS PROBLEM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. REPT. NO. 2033)

MR. DANIEL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, pursuant to Senate Resolution 67 and Senate Resolution 166, 84th Congress, submitted a report entitled "Illicit Narcotics Problem in the District of Columbia," which was ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 3894. A bill to facilitate the making of lease-purchase agreements by the Administrator of General Services under the Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by the Postmaster General under the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 3895. A bill for the relief of Clifford L. Clarke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL (by request):

S. 3896. A bill for the relief of Venanzio Girardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr.

PAYNE, Mr. BYRD, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. BENDER, Mr. MARTIN of Iowa, Mr. WELKER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. BUSH, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. IVES, Mr. THYE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BEALL, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, and Mr. LANGER):

S. 3897. A bill to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. KENNEDY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 3898. A bill for the relief of Lloyd C. King; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHOEPPPEL:

S. 3899. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to Barney B. Bryant of Topeka, Kans.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3900. A bill for the relief of Jalal Besharat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIEL (for himself, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. WELKER, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. NEELY):

S. 3901. A bill to amend certain laws affecting the control of narcotics in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

(See the remarks of Mr. DANIEL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DANIEL:

S. 3902. A bill for the relief of Andres Amadeo Macha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):

S. 3903. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR COAL

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 269), which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to conduct a full and complete study and investigation for the purpose of determining—

(1) whether or not there is a possibility of developing under existing law a cooperative research venture in which the Federal Government, interested and affected State governments, industry, labor organizations, and private corporations might participate;

(2) what part the various departments or agencies of the Federal Government might play in such a research and development program for coal and how the Federal and State governments might best cooperate in such a program;

(3) whether or not an effective research program for coal might be developed in the

same magnitude and on the same general organizational basis as the various research programs which have been and are now being conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the National Science Foundation, and other similar groups;

(4) which fields such a research program for coal should include in order to accomplish the best and most expeditious results for an economic revival of the bituminous coal industry, including but not limited to, the general categories of coal production, coal transportation, coal distribution (including market studies and other matters relating to distribution), coal utilization in conventional forms, development of new and expanded uses of coal, gasification, chemical production, and a general appraisal of all coal technology;

(5) what progress has heretofore been made in the production of synthetic liquid fuel in the overall energy program and what advances in our present knowledge and skills with respect to the production of synthetic liquid fuel may be reasonably anticipated in the future; and

(6) whether the public interest would be served by the construction of an experimental plant for the conversion of coal into a synthetic fuel to permit more rapid development of techniques for the production of synthetic liquid fuels.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date during the present Congress.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

REVISION OF GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION, BUDGETING, AND ACCOUNTING PROCESSES

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am about to introduce a bill, and I ask unanimous consent that I may speak on it in excess of the 2 minutes allowed under the order which has been entered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Massachusetts may proceed.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senators PAYNE, BYRD, SMITH of Maine, BRIDGES, McCLELLAN, JACKSON, HUMPHREY, MCCARTHY, MUNDT, BENDER, MARTIN of Iowa, WELKER, CHAVEZ, HRUSKA, BUSH, FLANDERS, IVES, THYE, MAGNUSON, SALTONSTALL, BUTLER, MARTIN of Pennsylvania, DIRKSEN, BENNETT, CURTIS, SMITH of New Jersey, BEALL, MANSFIELD, CASE of South Dakota, and LANGER I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to revise the Government's appropriation, budgeting, and accounting process.

This bill, which has received vigorous bipartisan support, implements recommendations of the Hoover Commission on budgeting and accounting. In effect, this bill would place the entire governmental financial structure on an annual accrued expenditures basis, as opposed to the obligations system now in operation. This is a revolutionary change

in our appropriations process which is being proposed only after the most careful consideration and deliberation. It would permit a much closer supervision by Congress over the expenditures of the executive branch of the Government and would provide for the top management of the executive branch a more complete and more meaningful understanding of the financial operations of the Government. Almost all major private corporations have adopted this system of budgetary control and the Hoover Commission's report substantiated by a comprehensive review by the important fiscal departments and agencies in the Government indicates that this system can profitably and effectively be adopted by the Federal Government. It is evident that a change of this nature cannot be made instantaneously but that considerable time and effort will be necessary to place this system into operation—possibly agency by agency over a number of years.

The President in his message to Congress of May 10, House Document No. 401, indicated that the executive branch of the Government planned to put into operation those portions of the Hoover Commission recommendations on this subject capable of being implemented by administrative action. The bill that we have introduced today provides the legislation necessary to permit the Government to convert to the accrued expenditure basis.

The heart of this change in procedure is the provision of the bill authorizing appropriations to be made on the basis of expenditures actually made or accrued by the various departments and agencies during any single fiscal year. Thus we will no longer see the departments and agencies rushing to obligate their unused funds as the end of the fiscal year approaches. Nor will the Congress appropriate money for fiscal year 1957 which is to be used in 1958, 1959, or 1960. The amount appropriated for each fiscal year will equal the estimate of the expenditures actually to be made or accrued during that year. This bill does not affect the right of agencies to contract for expenditures in future fiscal years—they simply will follow the existing requirement that advance approval be obtained from the Appropriations Committees. It will, however, be necessary for the agency to justify in the annual budget that portion of any long-term contract which accrues in the fiscal year, thereby providing Congress with an annual review of each agency's program and financial activities.

In order to enable Congress to appropriate on this basis, it will be necessary for the agencies to use accrual accounting and to submit budgets on an accrued expenditures basis. Thus the bill authorizes these changes to be made in the Government's budget and accounting processes.

Hearings were held last March by the Reorganization Subcommittee on a bill incorporating some of the features of the bill introduced today. At that time there was general approval of the basic goal of the Hoover Commission recommendations and subsequently the General Accounting Office in cooperation

with the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget and staff members of the Senate Government Operations Committee drafted the bill which is being introduced today. Drafts of this bill have been distributed to all of the departments and major agencies of the Government and it is the intention of the Reorganization Subcommittee to hold additional hearings on this important legislation beginning June 4.

The Task Force on Budgeting and Accounting of the Hoover Commission, headed by Mr. J. Harold Stewart, of Boston, one of the Nation's foremost accountants, estimated that if the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on budgeting and accounting, of which this bill is by far the most important feature, were adopted the annual savings to the Government would be significant. I am sure it would be difficult to defend such an estimate, but I am convinced from my own study of this subject that there would be substantial savings to the American taxpayer as a result of this important change in our fiscal process. Equally important would be the better understanding that the executive branch and the Congress would have of the programs and financial operations of the whole Government.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be permitted to lie on the table for 3 days so that other Senators who wish to may join in sponsorship, and that the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3897) to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Government Operations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING ACT, 1921

SECTION 1. (a) Section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended (31 U. S. C. 11), is further amended by inserting "(a)" after the words "Sec. 201."; by changing subsection (a) to subparagraph (1); by adding after subparagraph (1) a new subparagraph "(2) at such times as may be practicable, information on program costs and accomplishments"; by changing subsections (b) through (j) to subparagraphs (3) through (11), respectively; and by adding the following new subsections:

"(b) The amounts of proposed appropriations referred to in sections 201 (a) and 203 of this act shall, to the maximum extent deemed desirable and practicable by the President, be determined on an annual accrued expenditure basis.

"Annual accrued expenditures" shall relate to goods and services to be received in a fiscal year, advance payments, progress payments, and such other payments as are authorized by law to be made in such fiscal year.

"This subsection shall not apply to appropriations made specifically for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General and of judgments; appropriations for

the refund of Federal taxes and of other moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury of the United States; appropriations made by private relief acts of Congress; appropriations for the payment of interest on trust funds; revolving funds or appropriations thereto; appropriations for the payment to former members of the Armed Forces, their dependents and beneficiaries, of any benefits to which they are entitled by reason of military service; appropriations for the payment of pensions and annuities; appropriations for the payment of any obligation of the United States for which liability is fixed by treaty; and other appropriations or funds analogous to the foregoing.

"(c) The conversion to the use of annual accrued expenditures for stating proposed appropriations in accordance with section 201 (b) of this act shall be accomplished in such manner and at such times as may be determined by the President.

"(d) As of the end of each fiscal year, the excess of any appropriation or fund made on an annual accrued expenditure basis over the accrued expenditures under such appropriation or fund shall lapse, unless hereafter provided otherwise in an appropriation act or other law. Any remaining balances of each such appropriation or fund shall be merged with any appropriation or fund made for the same general purpose for the ensuing fiscal year and shall constitute a single account."

(b) Section 216 of such act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 24), is further amended by inserting "(a)" after the words "Sec. 216" and by adding the following new subsections:

"(b) The requests of the departments and establishments for appropriations shall, in such manner and at such times as may be determined by the President, be developed from cost-based budgets.

"(c) For purposes of administration and operation, such cost-based budgets shall be used by all departments and establishments and their subordinate units. Administrative subdivisions of appropriations or funds shall be made on the basis of such cost-based budgets.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES ACT OF 1950

SEC. 2 (a) The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 is amended by inserting after section 105 thereof the following new section:

"ACCOUNTING AND BUDGET CLASSIFICATIONS

"Sec. 106. The head of each executive agency shall, in consultation with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, take whatever action may be necessary to achieve, insofar as is possible, (1) consistency on accounting and budget classifications, (2) synchronization between accounting and budget classifications and organizational structure, and (3) support of the budget justifications by information on performance and program costs by organizational units."

(b) Section 113 of such act (31 U. S. C. 66a) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this subsection, the head of each executive agency shall, in accordance with principles and standards prescribed by the Comptroller General, cause the accounts of such agency to be maintained on an accrual basis to show the resources, liabilities, and costs of operations of such agency with a view to facilitating the preparation of cost-based budgets as required by section 216 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended. The accounting system required by this subsection shall include adequate monetary property accounting records as an integral part of the system."

(c) Section 118 of such act is amended by inserting "113 (c)" after the words "section 111."

SIMPLIFICATION OF SYSTEM FOR SUBDIVIDING FUNDS

SEC. 2. Section 3679 (g), Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665 (g)), is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "In order to have a simplified system for the administrative subdivision of appropriations or funds, each agency shall work toward the objective of financing each operating unit, at the highest practical level, from not more than one administrative subdivision for each appropriation or fund affecting such unit."

Mr. KENNEDY. In addition, at this time I should like to pay tribute and express the thanks of the Subcommittee on Reorganization to the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], who did a tremendous amount of work on this subject, and whose testimony before our committee was invaluable. He is a cosponsor of the bill which we are introducing. I note that he is now present in the Chamber.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. PAYNE. I rise at this time to pay a word of well-deserved tribute to the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] for the great interest he has taken in this very vital subject. As I have stated on previous occasions, it is a subject which is not too glamorous, but it certainly means a great deal in the final analysis in putting our fiscal house in order.

Without the prodigious labors of the junior Senator from Massachusetts, the members of his staff, and other members of the subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee in connection with this problem, it would have been impossible to bring the proposed legislation to the point where there is some hope of obtaining action by the Congress this year to put into effect something which has been needed for a long time in order to place our accounting and budgeting processes on an orderly basis.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared in this connection be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PAYNE

My distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], has just introduced a bill, which I am co-sponsoring, which will carry out the major recommendations of the Second Hoover Commission Report on Budget and Accounting. Taken with the recent action of the President when he approved the adoption by the Bureau of the Budget of several of the Hoover Commission recommendations, this bill will result in implementation of substantially all of the Hoover Commission's budget and accounting recommendations. If the bill introduced today is passed, the net result will be a vastly improved financial structure for our Federal Government.

This fiscal procedures measure is the successor to S. 3199, which I introduced on February 14 in behalf of myself and 21 of my distinguished colleagues. S. 3199 was designed to carry out the majority of the Hoover Commission budget and accounting recommendations and included several which could be implemented by executive action, but which at that time had not been adopted. The bill did not include what is probably the most important of the 25 recommendations

of the Hoover Commission in this field, namely, that the President's budget and congressional appropriations be stated in terms of annual accrued expenditures rather than in terms of obligational authority as at the present time. Basically, this provision would mean that Congress would only appropriate funds for 1 year even for long lead time programs. It would restore much of the control of the purse to Congress that has been lost under the present system of appropriating the total amount in advance for a program that will not be completed for several years.

Although I am wholly in favor of Recommendation No. 7 of the Hoover Commission Report on Budget and Accounting, I purposely did not include it in S. 3199 because I felt that it might be necessary to lay a foundation of sound fiscal reporting before attempting such an important change. It was my hope that the committee in holding hearings on the bill would give careful consideration to including this provision in the bill. On March 21, the Reorganization Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee, under the very able leadership of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], started hearings on S. 3199. In my statement as the first witness before the subcommittee I strongly urged that testimony be heard on the feasibility of adopting the annual accrued expenditure provision at this time, and that the subcommittee give careful attention to the desirability of including the provision. Following my statement, the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget testified substantially in favor of the bill, but both wanted the annual accrued expenditure provision included. After several days of hearings, the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. KENNEDY] directed the staff to work with the two agencies on an amendment to S. 3199 to include the recommendation.

Shortly after the hearings, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget announced that several of the Hoover budget and accounting recommendations had been adopted, some of which were included in S. 3199. Therefore, instead of preparing an amendment to S. 3199 a new bill was drafted and has been introduced today.

The subject of accounting lacks the glamor of many other topics, but it is no less important. As an accountant with experience in business and in government at both the State and Federal level, I can and do fully endorse the steps that have been taken by the Bureau of the Budget to carry out the intent of the second Hoover Commission. However, unless Congress acts favorably on the bill which has just been introduced only about half of the job will have been done. As all of us know, it would be a rare instance when a job half done could achieve anywhere near half of the effectiveness of the whole job, and the case at hand is no exception.

Without overstating the case, I believe I can say that the bill which has been introduced today, as unglamorous as it may be, is one of the most important pieces of legislation before this Congress. In his message to Congress dated May 10, 1956, President Eisenhower stated:

"The actions being taken by the executive branch to put many of the [Hoover] Commission's proposals [budget and accounting recommendations] into effect will require close coordination with the legislative branch and merit the support which the Congress should and can provide. I urge that the Congress seek the early enactment of appropriate legislative provisions to support the major objectives of the [Hoover] Commission's recommendations."

The Hoover Commission Task Force on Budget and Accounting estimated that the savings which could be expected to result from effective implementation of its rec-

ommendations would be in the vicinity of \$4 billion. Obviously this is a figure that cannot be fully substantiated, but it clearly indicates that improved fiscal performance can mean very large savings to the Nation. It is my hope that Congress will not adjourn without having taken action on this legislation.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TO PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON—AMENDMENT

Mr. MORSE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 3457) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey certain property to the county of Pierce, State of Washington, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT OF 1956—AMENDMENTS

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, for 6 months I have been driving for a governmental study of means of increasing highway safety in our country. I have made specific appeals to the President of the United States and to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. President Eisenhower has responded favorably, but the Senate committee has not responded at all. I made an appeal to the Senate Public Works Committee but received no response.

I am at a loss as to the thus far senatorial indifference to this matter—an indifference to a tragic and alarming condition—the annual tragedy of nearly 40,000 deaths, a million injuries and a multi-billion-dollar economic loss caused by automotive accidents. In a nutshell, it is a matter of mass murder and maiming on the highway—to which there is an alarming and shocking degree of complacency.

At the very beginning of this session, on January 5, 1956, I introduced Senate Resolution 156 to investigate methods of increasing highway safety in the United States and to have the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee make such study. That resolution was referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and I regret to say that as of this time that committee has not given any consideration to this important proposal.

In recent weeks representatives of the Advisory Council to the President's Committee for Traffic Safety have conferred with me and asked me, because of the leadership I have taken in this matter, to take the lead in attempting to get an amendment unsuccessfully offered by Representative BLATNIK to the highway bill when the House recently voted on that bill—to get such an amendment adopted by the Senate when it considers and votes on the highway bill.

I agreed to do so but not until May 16, 1956, did they finally come up with the type of amendment they recommended be offered instead of the form of the Blatnik amendment. On that day they also talked with other Senators including the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota who shortly thereafter that day took the Senate floor and submitted the proposed brief amendment.

I wish to commend the junior Senator from Minnesota in his very prompt action and I welcome him to the drive that I have now been making for several months. I am gratified that his response was not only so favorable in contrast to the past lack of response from the Senate committees I have referred to but also with the very marked promptness of his response.

His amendment is desirable but I am not joining on it as I feel that I prefer an amendment in the form modeled after my Senate Resolution 156. If the Senate is not to look into this matter, then I would hope that the executive branch of the Government would.

And so I have taken the language of Senate Resolution 156 and merely substituted the Secretary of Commerce for the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. In spite of this I hope the Senate committee will still see fit to look into this matter and certainly no harm or loss can come from both the Secretary of Commerce and the Senate looking into the ways of saving human lives and stopping wholesale slaughter on the highways.

The objective of the proposed amendment of the junior Senator from Minnesota and the objective of my proposed amendment are basically the same. However, there are some basic differences.

In the first place I would require the Secretary of Commerce to report 2 years sooner than the junior Senator of Minnesota would. I would require a report in not less than a year and by not later than June 30, 1957, while the junior Senator from Minnesota would allow 3 years and permit the report to be made by June 30, 1959.

I differ on the time aspect because, while I acknowledge that studies sometimes take a great deal of time, all of us realize that a study or a survey can sometimes be the means of brushing something aside and letting the mere operation of time kill it.

I do not want that to happen on this because I consider this matter to be extremely urgent with nearly 40,000 people being killed on the highway each year—at that rate the total in 3 years would be 120,000.

Time is of the essence. This cannot be a leisurely, take-your-time approach—and anything longer than a year for the first report is just tragically too long.

And certainly if more time is needed—as I would expect because I think this should be a continuing study—then authorization for the study can be extended. My point is that the sooner a report is required the sooner we will get corrective action and the sooner we get corrective action the sooner we will save lives and stop highway murder and maiming.

My proposed amendment differs from the proposed amendment of the junior Senator of Minnesota in that it would specifically bring into participation in such a study and investigation with Federal officials, the representatives of automobile manufacturers as well as State and local officials. It proposes a study of the advisability of uniform State and

local highway safety and speed laws, a study of vehicles, educational programs, and other facets, which though they might be covered by the proposed amendment of the junior Senator from Minnesota, are not specifically covered and on which we have no specific assurance that they would be covered.

I ask unanimous consent that my proposed amendment be inserted at this point in my remarks. While I hope that it will be given bipartisan support, I do not want to seem to be getting into competition with my very good friend from Minnesota over this and so I am not asking that it be held at the desk for any open time.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 50, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 118. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation and study for the purpose of determining what action can be taken by the Federal Government to promote the public welfare by increasing highway safety in the United States. In making such investigation and study the Secretary of Commerce shall give consideration to—

"(1) the need for Federal assistance to State and local governments in the enforcement of necessary highway safety and speed requirements and the forms such assistance should take;

"(2) the advisability and practicability of uniform State and local highway safety and speed laws and what steps should be taken by the Federal Government to promote the adoption of such uniform laws;

"(3) possible means of promoting highway safety in the manufacture of the various types of vehicles used on the highways;

"(4) educational programs to promote highway safety;

"(5) the design and physical characteristics of highways; and

"(6) such other matters as it may deem advisable and appropriate.

"The Secretary of Commerce shall report his findings, together with such recommendations as he may deem advisable to the Congress not later than June 30, 1957."

On page 50, line 9, strike out "Sec. 118" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 119."

On page 50, line 12, strike out "Sec. 119" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 120."

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I ask that my proposed amendment which I intend to offer be received and printed in anticipation of the time when the highway bill is brought before the Senate for consideration and vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, as the Senate knows, the State of Florida has been subjected to another invasion of the Mediterranean fruitfly, which at the present time seems to be confined largely to the areas in the neighborhood of Miami. The scientists of the Department of Agriculture who have recently handled a problem of this kind in Hawaii, together with the scientists of the State of Florida, and others who have been brought into consultation, have suggested as an emergency measure a kind of treatment which includes not only

ground treatment, but also air dusting, which they wish to see begun as soon as possible, before the fly shall have spread to other areas of the State.

They have submitted a request for Federal participation in the amount of \$1,500,000, which request, I understand, has cleared the Bureau of the Budget, and will shortly be before the Congress.

I realize that this is a subject for consideration by the appropriate committees in both Houses, and that it may be decided that an urgent deficiency bill will be the best way to approach the problem. At the same time, inasmuch as the Senate will shortly have before it the bill—H. R. 11177—for agricultural appropriations for the fiscal year 1957, and inasmuch as it would be in order to attach this item to that bill if that were decided by the two committees to be the appropriate course, I wish the Senate to have the subject matter before it.

Therefore, I submit at this time a proposed amendment covering the item of \$1,500,000, of which \$1,250,000 would be available for expenditure in the remaining portion of this fiscal year, and the other quarter of a million dollars for expenditure after July 1.

In order that the Senate Committee on Appropriations may be advised of this important item and may participate fully with the appropriate committee in the House in deciding which is the better method to deal with this vital item; I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to H. R. 11177, and ask that it be printed and likewise referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and referred as requested by the Senator from Florida.

SURVIVORS OF PVT. JAMES WALTER MILROY—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, on March 6, 1956, the bill, S. 3372, for the relief of certain survivors of Pvt. James Walter Milroy, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services. This bill relates to the administration of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, which was considered by the Committee on Finance. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. WILEY:

Address delivered by him at Arnold Air Society banquet, University of Wisconsin,

Madison, Wis., on May 19, 1956, relative to the need for strengthening United States airpower.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON VARIOUS CIVIL-RIGHTS PROPOSALS BY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that the committee will resume hearings on the various civil-rights proposals beginning at 2:30 p. m., Thursday, May 24, 1956, in the committee room, room 424, Senate Office Building.

Persons desiring to be heard should notify the committee in order that a schedule of witnesses may be prepared.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF DAVID T. LEWIS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE, TENTH CIRCUIT

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, on behalf of a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, May 29, 1956, at 2:30 p. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, on the nomination of David T. Lewis, of Utah, to be United States circuit judge, 10th circuit, vice Orio L. Phillips, retired.

Prior to the above-mentioned date all persons interested in the above nomination should file with the committee such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and myself, chairman.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, May 20 is observed throughout the Western Hemisphere as the 54th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Cuba.

The celebration of this event brings to mind the close relationship of Cuba and the United States through the years. But especially we recall the circumstances by which the freedom-loving people of Cuba, deeply desirous of achieving the reality of self-determination rather than the fiction of autonomy under the heavy-handed rule of Spain, enlisted the aid of the United States to bring to Cuba democracy and equality, and freedom from intolerance.

Less than 4 years after an American Army and Navy came to the aid of heroic Cuban nationalists, Cuba was able to achieve full independence under her first President, Estrada Palma. Since that time, Americans have had every reason to be justly proud of the democratic way of life, as well as the prosperity, that has distinguished Cuba among the Latin American Republics as one of the most politically and economically stable nations in the hemisphere.

Both Cubans and Americans may be proud of the real progress that has been made in achieving great gains through enlightened partnership over the years.

On this occasion of Cuban Independence Day, we can remember the good neighbor policy and the trust that it stands for, in the assurance that hemisphere relations depend on just such enduring friendships as the one which has bound Cuba and the United States over the last 50 years.

There are many extraordinary ties between the United States and Cuba, not only in terms of our history, but in terms of our economy. For many years, New York City has been the home of thousands of persons of Cuban birth and descent. Many of these individuals are an integral part of the life of our metropolis and they have brought to New York a rich heritage which has become part of its varied cultural pattern.

For New Yorkers, Cuba is a favorite vacation spot, but above all, Cuba is a good neighbor. Let us be sure that we think of New York as a good neighbor of Cuba, as well as vice versa. We must always try to conduct ourselves in that spirit, both here, in New York, and in Cuba.

We take pride in Cuba's steady economic development. We take pride in Cuban culture. And well we may, for some of it has become part of ours.

Most of all, we must keep in mind that we have a direct stake in Cuba's economic growth and prosperity, and in the living standard of her people.

On this anniversary of Cuban Independence Day, we must not lose sight of this central fact.

I congratulate the government and the people of Cuba on this 54th anniversary of their declaration of independence.

RECENT ELECTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to proceed for not more than 4 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from California may proceed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think it is quite fitting and proper that some mention be made relative to the recent election in the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea had its birth under the auspices of the United Nations and under the auspices of the United States of America. As Members of the Senate know, and as the American people understand, the original intent of having the entire country we know as Korea participate in elections was never carried out because of the refusal in North Korea to permit even the original free elections to be held. The people of the Republic of Korea have recently gone through an election campaign. President Syngman Rhee has been reelected, but with a reduction in the majority which he received in prior elections.

One of the leaders of the opposition party, under their democratic system, was elected as Vice President. I think it is a fine demonstration of the free way of life in the Republic of Korea that the people could go through a great campaign, that they could have opposition parties, that there could be a substantial

vote polled for opposition candidates, and that a candidate of the opposition party could be elected Vice President and his election could be recognized and conceded by the party to which the President belongs.

Mr. President, it has been very easy to criticize some of our friends in the Far East. There seems to have been a concerted move over the years to tear down and undermine not only the President of the Republic of China, Chiang Kai-shek, but Ngo Dinh Diem, Premier of Vietnam, and other democratic leaders. Yet here is a demonstration which has no equal in the Soviet world. What a thing it could be if opposition candidates could campaign in Poland, could conduct a vigorous campaign, and could be elected without being liquidated. What a great thing it would be if in the Soviet Union itself opposition candidates could poll up to 50 percent or more of the votes and be elected to some high office in the Soviet Union, or if that could happen in Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and other countries which have been taken behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. President, when we are recognizing the abilities of those who represent the so-called neutralist countries, I think too often we do not pay sufficient attention to those who have been our devoted friends in that great area of the world.

Mr. President, I wish to make these few remarks, and to ask unanimous consent that an excellent editorial, entitled "A Good Outcome in Korea," which was published today in the New York Times, be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A GOOD OUTCOME IN KOREA

After a few days of tension and excitement there has been a sound and sensible settling down in Korea to the election facts. The outcome, on the whole, will probably be good. President Rhee has been reelected, as was expected. An opposition candidate, Dr. John M. Chang, has been named Vice President.

The Cabinet has tendered its formal resignation and there will probably be some changes to reflect the strength of the opposition as shown by Dr. Chang's victory. There will obviously be no palace revolutions and the danger of local outbreaks has died down. In the one "incident," at Taegu, the contesting political parties ultimately sat down to a peaceful and amiable settlement of their differences. This can be a good omen and it can set a good pattern.

As Dr. Chang pointed out in his first press conference, his points of agreement with President Rhee far outweigh in importance his points of difference. Both are American-trained and American-influenced. Both are Christians. Both are strongly anti-Communist. Both are dedicated to the building of a new and strong democracy in Korea.

It is unlikely, therefore, that the election outcome, unusual as it is, will bring about any significant change in the attitude of Korea and the Koreans toward the United States and the United Nations. No international position has been repudiated or even modified by the electorate. This electorate, however, has given a strong demonstration of patriotic democracy in action. It should have silenced the thoughtless charge of "dictatorship" in Korea. This, also, is all to the good.

The composition of local political differences in a free election is of the utmost im-

portance at this time. Korea has some gigantic problems to face and some enormous tasks ahead. If the contending parties, having blown off the necessary steam, can now get on with the big business of building, there will have been much gained.

President Rhee and Vice President Chang can give the leadership in that task. We are convinced that its magnitude and their own great responsibility will bring them together rather than separate them.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OPPOSES VOLUNTARY COVERAGE OF LAWYERS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Senate Finance Committee has recommended mandatory coverage of self-employed attorneys under the old-age and survivors insurance system.

For a number of years I personally have reported that sentiment is cordial toward pension coverage, particularly because some attorneys are already covered, for example, attorneys working for larger corporations and companies. But attorneys of my State apparently feel that they would prefer the right to elect voluntary—that is, optional—coverage, on an individual basis.

Some of the county bar associations of my State, according to public opinion polls, favor mandatory coverage. In many counties, opinion tends to favor voluntary coverage, or in a few instances, no coverage at all.

In view of the division of opinion within the Wisconsin bar, and in view of the differences of opinion elsewhere among American attorneys, I would personally prefer that optional coverage should be granted. That is why I introduced a bill, S. 1779, for the purpose of permitting voluntary coverage.

In doing so, however, I pointed out at the time that I very clearly recognize that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has traditionally opposed optional coverage, and has urged that, if attorneys or any other group are included, it be on a mandatory basis.

Confirmation of this position came in the form of a letter from the Department to the Senate Finance Committee, stating the Department's case against optional inclusion.

I may say incidentally that the only group which has ever been granted voluntary coverage was the ministerial profession, which, of course, occupies a unique position.

So that the record may now be complete, and so that attorneys may be aware of the nature of this problem, as the social security bill comes to the Senate floor, I send to the desk the text of Secretary Folsom's letter to Chairman BYRD, of the Finance Committee.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAY 17, 1956.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your requests for reports on the

following bills: S. 1344, S. 1779, S. 1830, S. 1840, S. 1841, S. 2751, and S. 3109.

These bills would amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide old-age and survivors insurance coverage for self-employed dentists and lawyers. S. 1344 and S. 1830 would extend old-age and survivors insurance on a compulsory basis to dentists and lawyers, respectively; the other five bills would make old-age and survivors insurance available to one or both of these groups on an individual voluntary basis. In general, these bills would be effective for taxable years ending after enactment of the bill.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare believes that members of the now excluded self-employed groups should be covered under old-age and survivors insurance on a compulsory basis. We are opposed to covering members of any of these groups on an individual voluntary basis. The primary objections we have to individual voluntary coverage are the same as those which your committee stated in its report on the 1954 social security amendments:

"Your committee concluded . . . that extension of coverage on an individual voluntary basis involved grave dangers with respect to the financing of the system, as well as discrimination against the great majority of workers covered under the program on a compulsory basis.

"Those who would elect coverage under a voluntary option are primarily those who could expect the largest return for a relatively small contribution. The deficit in their contribution would have to be made up by increasing the contribution rate for the covered group as a whole."

For these reasons, we recommend against the enactment of S. 1779, S. 1840, S. 1841, S. 2751, and S. 3109. We favor the enactment of the provisions of S. 1344 and S. 1830.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it perceives no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

M. B. FOLSOM,
Secretary.

A NEW REALISM IN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, one of the most astute, imaginative, and persuasive voices currently contributing to our national foreign-policy debate is that of Chester Bowles, the former Governor of Connecticut and Ambassador to India. I ask unanimous consent that an article entitled "For a New Realism in Foreign Policy," written by Mr. Bowles, and published yesterday in the New York Times magazine section, be printed at this point in the Record, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Future critics of current American foreign policy may focus on a factor that now receives but little comment—its lack of widely shared purpose, its ideological emptiness. The key to this crucial weakness and to our growing frustration as well may be found, I believe, in the age of Wilson.

When World War I was over, Americans suddenly realized that people all over the world were looking to them for leadership. They saw that Woodrow Wilson embodied many of the hopes and dreams of mankind. They saw tens of thousands of French peasants kneel in homage as his train sped through the countryside.

They saw whole governments, as in Italy, shake as our President went over their heads to appeal to their people. They saw the millions in Asia and Africa straighten up with the new conviction that soon they would no longer be the world's forgotten men.

Here was world power and influence in its most profound sense—the kind of power and influence that is lacking today. How had it come into being? The answer lies in what Wilson stood for.

"The world must be made safe for democracy," Wilson had said. That was America's purpose, and because it was it was also the purpose of most of mankind, for that one happy interval we no longer felt frustration, we were in tune with our fellow men everywhere.

The American people agreed that it would be a war to end wars. And in the peace that was to come they would work with others to "make the world itself at last free." They would be "the champions of the rights of mankind"—including "the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

"America was created to unite mankind," Wilson said. And with this purpose in mind, his urgent advice was for Americans not only to think of America, but in order to be truly American, "always, also, to think first of humanity."

It may be said that America then was younger in her knowledge of world affairs—naïve and youthful and idealistic. That may be so, but in our first entry into the world after our century of developing the West we managed to capture and to lift the spirit of the world. We, the new world, came, young and dedicated, to the rescue and liberation of the old, and the Old World responded and gave us its heart.

We were naïve, too, dangerously naïve, and because of our lack of experience we lost much of what could have been gained. Perhaps Wilson compromised too much in Paris and certainly too little in Washington.

Yet on the central question of his time he was everlastingly right. Over and over again he warned us that, if we rejected his wisdom, if we seceded from the emerging world community, we not only would "break the heart of the world" but would pay for our failure with our blood.

In 1939 the time that Wilson foresaw came, and again the New World was forced to go to the rescue and liberation of the old. By 1945, 30 million people were dead and much of Europe and Asia lay in ruins.

But World War II was fought without clear agreement on the kind of world which we wanted to bring into being. It was fought negatively to destroy our enemies, not positively to create new horizons of opportunity, cooperation, and growth.

Eleven more years have passed and we still drift in the shadow of destruction, frustrated and uncertain. Since the Korean war we have spent \$146 billion, an average of \$1,000 annually for every American family, to assure our national security. Yet our position throughout the world is certainly less strong than it was 3 years ago.

Military leaders bluntly assert that our defense position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union has deteriorated. The Near East is threatened. NATO is under increasing pressure from Cyprus to Iceland. Our influence and prestige in Asia and Africa have diminished ominously. Our industrial capacity, our armaments, our grants, our loans, our conferences, our NATO, SEATO, and Northern Tier alliances have not even enabled us to stay where we were. It is not surprising that many Republicans, as well as Democrats, are demanding a reappraisal of our foreign policy, and an agonizing one at that.

Yet if this means no more than a review of budgets and tactics, I submit that it is too narrow an approach. Foreign policy is not an end in itself. It is the means by which a nation pursues its national objectives beyond its frontiers.

This poses the fundamental question: What is America's national purpose? What does she want from the world? What is she prepared to contribute?

If we were to put these questions to a cross-section of Americans, a majority might answer as follows: "We have a great country and we ask only the right to enjoy its blessings undisturbed. The Russians threaten that right. Our purpose must be to put them in their place."

The implications of this answer should be carefully examined. If our national purpose is limited to a determination to "enjoy the blessings of our great country" without further regard for the interests of others, why should other nations be concerned with our interests?

Once their old fears of Soviet aggression relax—and in most of the world these fears are now fast diminishing—why should other nations support our aims, join our alliances, or follow our voting lead in the United Nations?

Many Americans will promptly raise the counter-question: "Why should we care what others think?" This question, sometimes articulated and sometimes not, reflects a lingering isolationism. It can be answered on the same short-term, narrow ground on which it is asked.

Although we Americans produce 50 percent of the world's manufactured goods, we are only 6 percent of the world's people. Another 15 percent is associated with us through alliances of varying reliability. The Moscow-Peking bloc makes up 35 percent. The remainder of the world, living largely in Asia, Africa and South America, and constituting nearly 50 percent of mankind, is committed to varying degrees of neutralism.

Although these billion or more people are largely impoverished and illiterate, there has been a momentous change in their attitudes. Today they are wide-awake to the promise of the better life which they know modern technology can now provide. They are earnestly and aggressively seeking freedom from the last vestiges of colonialism. They want the respect of their fellow men.

The new Soviet tactics appear to have one primary objective: to win the confidence of these uncommitted Asians, Africans and South Americans who will hold the balance of power in tomorrow's world, if not in today's, to draw them into an ever-closer economic and political relationship, and eventually to cut us off from the resources and the people on whom our security and prosperity depend.

This possibility cannot lightly be brushed aside. Already our expanding industrial machine imports nearly 50 percent of its raw materials. The bulk of these materials must come increasingly from Asia, Africa, and South America. Eighty percent of the oil in the non-Communist world is within 300 miles of the Persian Gulf.

In the last few years the Soviet economy has developed to a point where it has much to offer these crucial, underdeveloped continents. If we will look the world squarely in the face, we must recognize the bitter fact that to much of mankind it is the totalitarian Soviet Union and not democratic America which also offers the more persuasive vision.

We may recognize and dismiss this vision for what it is—a global fraud. But to continue to minimize its explosive appeal to frustrated, hungry, insecure people who are searching for some decisive way to cure the world's ills would be the ultimate folly.

Every night over the Voice of Moscow in a hundred or more different languages millions of people in Asia, Africa, and South America hear the totalitarian Communists speaking the magic words of social revolution, supporting colonial struggles for freedom, backing the dark-skinned majority of the human race against all discrimination by the white minority, offering the use of science and technology for rapid economic development, while we stand mired in our own doubts and divisions and anchored in situation after situation to the despicable, doomed status quo.

We have even allowed the Soviet Union to steal from us the title of champion of peace.

On the lowest level of unadulterated, material self-interest, how can American power and influence be maintained in the next decade or two if the new Soviet tactics, aided by our continued blindness to the interests and aspirations of others, cut us off from this crucially important half of mankind? How could we avoid isolation and eventual economic and political strangulation? To put it positively, how can we associate our future with that of other peoples on the basis of mutual self-interest?

What we need is not simply a reappraisal of our military program, our alliances, our foreign-aid program, but, perhaps even more important, a reappraisal of our relations with our fellow men, our proper role in world affairs, our national purposes and aspirations.

It is an indication of our present ideological bankruptcy in world affairs that anyone who suggests that principles have a legitimate place in American foreign policy will at once be charged with being out of touch with reality. To many writers on foreign policy, Wilson was no more than a sloganizer, a master of rhetoric and exhortation, but a failure in the rough, hard game of world politics.

Principles, they agree, are essential in personal dealings. But foreign policy is a more critical business. Here, they say, our primary concern must be a tough-minded understanding of power.

If you ask them for a definition of power, you will receive a confident answer: Power is a composite of military forces, industrial capacity, stores of nuclear weapons and bases from which to deliver them, radar warning systems, dispersion of cities, natural resources, communications, geography, allies.

I wonder if this Maginot Line concept of power, which is so widely accepted as the ultimate in international realism, does not lie at the very heart of our present world-wide dilemma? Let us examine for a moment a few of the dangerous dead ends into which this narrow approach has already taken us. I suggest this review not because better answers were evident at the time, as indeed in many instances they were not, but because it may point the way to a more effective approach in the future.

How realistic were we to assume that the corrupt government of Chiang Kai-shek, based on feudal landlordism and a bankrupt leadership, could keep a lid on the revolutionary surge of the Chinese people?

How realistic were we to assume that the Communists could be stopped in Indochina—even by one of the ablest of professional armies—as long as the anti-Communist effort remained based on a dying French colonialism tied to an outmoded land system and strangled by corruption?

How realistic were we to lead the United Nations forces across the 38th parallel in Korea on the assumption that Peiping's warning was a bluff and that the Chinese would not dare to enter the war—only to be forced ignominiously to accept a truce at that same line 3 years later?

How realistic are we to assume that a military program which upset the balance of power in South Asia by arming Pakistan, thereby opening the door into Afghanistan for the Russians and further antagonizing India, will increase the security of that critically important area?

How realistic have we been to assume that we could keep the Soviet Union out of the Middle East by building a military barrier?

How realistic have we been largely to ignore the powerful, inevitable growth of nationalism in Africa in order to avoid differences with our western colonial allies?

How realistic are we to stake not simply our prestige, but the question of peace or war on two small islands a few miles from the China coast, which are at the mercy of Chi-

nese military power whenever Peiping decides to call our bluff?

How realistic have we been to focus 99 percent of our \$146 billion national security budget since the Korean war on military defense or defense support with less than \$900 million going as point 4 aid to the half of mankind who, sooner or later, may hold the balance of power between the Soviet bloc and the Atlantic nations?

How realistic have we been to assume that a NATO without effective political or economic roots could not be weakened by new tactics; that Germany can be united on our terms; that Japan will continue to reject neutralism regardless of her economic difficulties?

When the history of our era is written, I believe that such attitudes will appear doctrinaire, foolhardy, and proof that many American policymakers had lost sight of the power of ideas and people in a period of global revolution. People and ideas—these have provided the prime, explosive mixture that has overturned the governments of half the world in a single decade, even though power in the classic sense has consistently favored the status quo.

As long as ideas influence the minds of men, and as long as men and their aspirations are a major component of power, ideas, both good and evil, will continue to upset nations, defy armies and write history. The recognition of this essential dimension of power is, I believe, the New Realism. Wilson understood this; we have largely ignored it.

What we must seek, therefore, is a balance between ideas and defense: on the one hand, the bringing together under the banner of a militant new freedom of those people of the earth—and today they are by far the majority—who seek the goals that we seek, self-determination, human dignity, and expanding opportunities, and, on the other hand, the power of a massive, competent defense to provide a screen behind which those goals can be vigorously pursued.

The most powerful ideas and principles in history created our American Revolution, the Revolution for equality of opportunity under law. If we will only look, we will see that our revolution is alive and marching in Asia, in Africa, in South America. If we but rediscover the mission of Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and Wilson we will find, I believe, that we are again in step with the peoples of the non-Communist world.

We have learned enough about the difficulties—about the passions of nationalism and colonialism, about the great gaps between nations, regions, and races, about the intricacies of diplomacy, about the abilities of our antagonists—so that we should have no illusions about the formidable problems that we will face in striving to achieve a more politically stable world in which individual rights are meaningful and expanding steadily.

Military defense is the first essential component in our foreign-policy program. Without the screen provided by massive military power we will be denied even the opportunity to promote our national purposes, and eventually be reduced to the status of a second-class power.

The second area for more positive action in foreign affairs is the creation of a balanced, interrelated, and bold policy in regard to world economic development. Here again it is important that what we do reflect our true national purpose. The development of viable, politically stable nations in Asia and Africa and South America, associated with us on the basis of mutual interest, is essential to this purpose.

Such connections will be assured for the long haul only if conditions are created in which libertarian concepts can develop and grow; where the individual will have increasing opportunities for economic advancement, an expanding measure of dignity, and a stake

in political stability. This can only come about as his country forges forward, as living standards rise, and, above all, to the degree that he feels he is participating in that development and has a just share in its growth.

An intelligently conceived, expanded, long-range program of economic assistance is essential to this objective. I believe that such a program should be based primarily on long-term loans with the highest quality technical assistance where it is required.

The third of the three areas of action in which our foreign policy must be made more effective may be discussed under the general heading of diplomacy. In this case I define diplomacy in its broadest sense to include not only our day-to-day negotiations with other governments, but also our approach to other peoples.

This phase of our work abroad will determine in large measure what others believe to be the advantages and disadvantages of a close economic and political relationship with our country. Here again our efforts should never lose sight of the creative goals which our policies are designed to achieve. The manner in which we present our defense and economic development programs will in itself do much to shape foreign attitudes toward America.

In our relations with the Communist nations we should distinguish between their legitimate interests and concerns, which need not necessarily conflict with our own, and their frequently stated, expansionist goals which lie at the heart of the present conflict. In dealing with non-Communist nations, both allied and neutral, we should recognize not only our own national purposes, but those which motivate other peoples and their governments. Only by understanding their perspective on world events, even when we disagree with it, will we find it possible to communicate, much less to reach agreement or accommodation.

Palmerston was once quoted as saying, "Britain has no permanent friends; only permanent interests." This observation is valid today for us, but only if we consider our interests in the framework of the revolutionary, fast-changing world in which we live. If we do so, we may be surprised at the extent to which they coincide with others'.

A year ago at Bandung the representatives of 28 Asian and African nations outlined their four primary objectives: freedom from colonial domination; dignity of the individual regardless of his race, creed or color; expanding economic opportunities, and peace.

These concepts are not Marxist. They are western and American—no more and no less than a reflection in these two vast continents of the continuing American Revolution for which Jefferson, Lincoln, Wilson, and Roosevelt spoke so eloquently.

What I have suggested represents no less than a major change of emphasis in our relations to other peoples and a fresh approach to the problem of American security, development, and growth.

If we have a purpose on this earth—and I profoundly believe that we have—it is to assure the preservation and the ultimate expansion throughout the world of the spirit of liberal democracy with its primary regard for the dignity and integrity of man.

Everywhere, throughout my travels across the United States—East, West, North, and South—I have found Americans seeking earnestly to throw off their frustration, to achieve a new sense of direction. Where their present vision of America's world role is too narrow, it is because leaders of both political parties have thus far failed to offer the broader vision which great Americans have provided in earlier critical periods of our history.

ELECTION OF GEORGE I. BLOOM TO BE REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, when a Member of a Senator's staff receives a high honor in his own State, it is worthy of note in this Chamber. It is therefore an extreme pleasure to bring to the attention of the Senate the action of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania in electing as its State chairman the Honorable George I. Bloom, who has served as my administrative assistant since I first came to the United States Senate in 1947.

I consider myself most fortunate to have had the able, loyal, and efficient services of George Bloom, not only here in the Senate, but also during the 4 years when I served as Governor of Pennsylvania.

I am happy to state that George Bloom's election as Republican State chairman, was by unanimous vote of the State committee, at its meeting in Philadelphia, last Saturday. I am sure that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will be pleased with this richly deserved recognition of George Bloom's outstanding ability.

George Bloom is an outstanding American, and during his lifetime has devoted his great ability to good, clean, and efficient Government.

THE ILO CONVENTION AGAINST FORCED LABOR

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the State Department has not yet fully clarified its position with regard to the proposed ILO convention against forced labor. Time is running short, because the 39th ILO Conference which will consider this matter is scheduled to convene next month, in Geneva. Mr. George P. Delaney, the labor member of our ILO delegation, has already departed for Europe. I ask unanimous consent that an article written by him to the editor of the New York Times, and published in that newspaper on May 13, 1956, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ILO AND FORCED LABOR

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Before departing for Europe, where I will represent the American workers at the 39th Annual Conference of the International Labor Organization, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the New York Times for the very enlightening and intelligent views expressed in regard to Senate Joint Resolution 117, which was introduced by Senator HUMPHREY in the Senate some weeks ago.

Senator HUMPHREY is to be congratulated for having initiated this important resolution, and the constructive argument which the New York Times has set forth in its editorials of April 29 and May 2, I am sure, will be helpful in determining the decision of the Senate committee dealing with this resolution.

As an American citizen who has had the advantage of following closely the efforts of organized labor in the United States in its fight against the Soviet Government ex-

plotting workers of Russia and the Iron Curtain countries, I am at a loss to believe that the United States Government would fail to give effective moral leadership to the establishment of a convention by the International Labor Organization to abolish this inhuman exploitation of workers.

The Department of State's position has been most difficult to understand, since one is familiar with the courageous and forthright efforts they have made in the past to call the attention of the world to the extent and use of forced labor for political and economic reasons in Russia, Red China, and other satellite nations.

Let me again assure you that the workers' representative on the United States delegation will vigorously support the adoption of a convention and will work diligently to solicit support from every other delegate attending the 39th International Labor Conference. I wish also to again offer my congratulations to the Times for its vigorous stand on this issue.

GEORGE P. DELANEY,
International Representative American
Federation of Labor-Congress
of Industrial Organizations.
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1956.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Under the order entered on Friday, the Senate will proceed to consider measures on the calendar to which there is no objection.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, in accordance with the order just announced by the Acting President pro tempore, as I understand, the Senate is to proceed to the call of the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 1979, with the exception of one bill which had previously been passed over and is also to be considered on the call of the calendar today. That exception is Calendar No. 1874, H. R. 3054. I would suggest that the call of the calendar begin with that bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada has correctly stated the parliamentary situation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll. The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the order previously entered the Secretary will state the first order of business.

ALLEN POPE

The bill (H. R. 3054) for the relief of Allen Pope, his heirs or personal representatives was announced as first in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3332) to amend the Employment Act of 1946, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I request that the bill go to the foot of the calendar. We had a request regarding it from the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who is elsewhere engaged.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

ROADLESS AREA OF THE SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

The bill (S. 2967) to amend the act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568), and for other purposes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, except as hereinafter provided, the provisions of the act approved June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568), are hereby extended and made applicable to the following described lands:

Township 61 north, range 6 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 5 to 8, inclusive; west half section 4; west half section 9.

Township 61 north, range 7 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

Township 61 north, range 8 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 3 to 8, inclusive.

Township 61 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

Township 61 north, range 10 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12.

Township 62 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian: West half of section 3; sections 4 to 9, inclusive.

Township 62 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 6, inclusive; sections 8 to 15, inclusive.

Township 62 north, range 5 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

Township 62 north, range 6 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 20, inclusive; north half section 21; sections 22 to 24, inclusive; sections 29 to 32, inclusive.

Township 62 north, range 7 west, fourth principal meridian: Entire township.

Township 62 north, range 8 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 34, inclusive; north half section 35; north half section 36.

Township 62 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian: Entire township.

Township 62 north, range 10 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 6 inclusive; sections 8 to 17, inclusive; sections 21 to 23, inclusive; sections 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 62 north, range 11 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 and 2.

Township 63 north, range 1 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 4 to 9, inclusive; sections 16 to 21, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 4, inclusive; sections 9 to 16, inclusive; north half of section 17; north half of section 18; sections 21 to 24, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian: North half section 13; north half section 14; north half, southwest quarter section 15; sections 16 to 21, inclusive; west half section 22; west half section 27; sections 28 to 33, inclusive; west half section 34.

Township 63 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian: Lot 3 section 15; lots 4, 6,

7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 section 16; lots 6 and 7 section 19.

Township 63 north, range 10 west, fourth principal meridian: Section 6, north half section 7; lots 7 and 8 section 24; northeast quarter, lots 1, 3 and 4, southwest quarter southwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter section 25; lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, southeast quarter southeast quarter section 26; lots 3 to 6, inclusive, lot 8, southwest quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter section 27; lots 5 to 8, inclusive, south half section 28; lots 5 to 8, inclusive, south half section 29; lots 10 to 14, inclusive, southeast quarter southeast quarter section 30; sections 31 to 36, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 11 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 4, inclusive; north half of sections 9 to 12, inclusive; lots 9 to 12, inclusive, section 25; lots 5 and 6, section 26; section 35 except lot 3; section 36.

Township 63 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 5, 7, and 18.

Township 63 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 12, 23, and 24.

Township 64 north, range 1 east, fourth principal meridian: Lot 15, section 5.

Township 64 north, range 1 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and 34.

Township 64 north, range 2 west, fourth principal meridian: South half of sections 3 to 6, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian: South half of sections 1 to 4, inclusive; sections 5 and 6.

Township 64 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 5, inclusive; sections 8 and 9.

Township 64 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian: North half of sections 25 to 30, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 10 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 19 to 24, inclusive; north half of sections 25, 26, and 27; sections 28 to 33, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 11 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 8, 17, 21 to 28, inclusive; sections 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 14 and 23; north half northwest quarter, southwest quarter northwest quarter section 26; section 27.

Township 65 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian: Section 18.

Township 65 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian: South half section 6; sections 7, 18, 19, and 30.

Township 65 north, range 5 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 5, inclusive; sections 8 to 17, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 12 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 18, 19, 28, 29, 30, 32, and 33.

Township 65 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 4 to 9, inclusive; sections 13, 14, 16, 17, and 24.

Township 65 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 1 to 3, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 4 to 8, inclusive; sections 17 to 20, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 5 west, fourth principal meridian: Section 1; sections 3 to 7, inclusive; sections 10 to 15, inclusive; sections 21 to 29, inclusive; sections 32 to 35, inclusive; west half section 36.

Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 29 and 30.

Township 66 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 18 and 19; sections 25 to 30, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian: Sections 13, 24, and 25.

Township 67 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian: Entire township.

Sec. 2. With respect to the lands described in section 1 of this act, the second proviso of section 5 of the aforementioned act of

June 22, 1943, is hereby revised to read as follows: "Provided further, That the first payment to the State of Minnesota under the provisions of this section shall be due at the close of the fiscal year 1959."

Sec. 3. Section 6 of the aforementioned act of June 22, 1943, is hereby amended by striking the figure "\$500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "\$2,500,000."

URBAN RENEWAL ASSISTANCE TO DISASTER AREAS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3844) to amend the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for urban renewal assistance to disaster areas, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, may we have a brief explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is requested of Calendar No. 1984, S. 3844.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, the bill would provide Federal assistance in the rehabilitation and rebuilding of disaster areas such as those affected by the recent major floods and hurricanes of 1955. It would permit Federal agencies to extend urban renewal assistance to disaster-affected communities without the obligation of certain requirements and limitations which the statute now requires under normal situations. I shall mention those requirements in a moment.

The bill would amend existing law to authorize Federal planning grants to a community affected by a major disaster without regard to whether the community's population is less than 25,000; and would increase the planning grant organization from \$5 million to \$10 million.

The requirements which the bill would waive are as follows:

It would waive the requirement of a workable program, except that a workable program would be required by some future date, determined by the Housing Administrator. One must bear in mind that the proposed law would take effect immediately after a flood disaster occurred in a community. Therefore it would waive the immediate requirement, but the bill would require the community to file such a plan at the later date.

The bill would waive the requirement that the urban renewal plan conform to a general plan for the locality. In some of the smaller communities which have been devastated there has been no general plan. Therefore the bill would waive this requirement in the case of a disaster-stricken community.

The bill would waive the requirement that there be a feasible method for the temporary relocation of families displaced from the project area. Inasmuch as the displacement of many families would probably already have occurred as a result of the major disaster, the relocation requirements would be modified to permit the local public agency to present a plan for the encouragement—to the maximum extent feasible—of the provision of dwellings suitable for fam-

ilies displaced by the catastrophe or by subsequent redevelopment activities.

The fourth waiver would be a waiver of the requirement that a public hearing be held before any land shall be acquired by the local public agency. The purpose of that, of course, is to save time and to get the job done.

Fifth, the bill would waive the requirement that the urban renewal area be a slum or blighted area.

Sixth, the bill would waive the requirement with respect to the predominantly residential character of urban-renewal areas.

I might say with respect to the last point that an area I have in mind, for instance, is Farmington, Conn., which wishes to take advantage of urban renewal assistance to disaster areas offered by the law. The present requirement is that the area be predominantly residential. Of course, the Farmington area was predominantly residential until the Farmington River came through there and swept away 95 percent of the houses in the area. Therefore, it is not now predominantly residential. Nor is it a slum area.

In other words, this bill is a practical approach to giving these communities an incentive to take advantage of the intent of the law under disaster circumstances. It has been proven that the present provisions need this amendment in order to get the communities started in connection with the urban renewal work made necessary when there is a very great disaster.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD at this point the general statement which appears in the report accompanying Senate bill 3844.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

By adding a new section 111 to the Housing Act of 1949, this bill would provide Federal assistance in the rehabilitation and rebuilding of disaster areas such as those affected by recent major floods and hurricanes. It would permit Federal agencies to extend urban renewal assistance to disaster-affected communities without the application of certain requirements and limitations which the statute now requires in normal situations. In addition, FHA mortgage insurance under sections 220 and 221 of the National Housing Act would be made available in major disaster areas as declared by the President. Finally, the bill would amend existing law to authorize Federal planning grants to a community affected by a major disaster without regard to whether the community's population is less than 25,000; and would increase the planning grant authorization from \$5 million to \$10 million.

Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 provides Federal aid to assist communities in redeveloping slums and blighted areas. Thus, communities with the help of the Federal Government may plan and execute urban renewal projects which may include slum clearance, rehabilitation, and conservation, or a combination of such activities. Under the present urban renewal program, a community or a local public agency must comply with a number of requirements in order to qualify for Federal aid.

The development of an urban renewal plan, including demolition, rehabilitation, conservation, and the relocation of tenants,

has proved to be both complicated and time consuming. Thus, while the benefits of the urban renewal program would be extremely helpful to many communities which have suffered damage as the result of a major disaster, the difficulty of complying with the requirements imposed by the statute prevents these communities from receiving this type of Federal aid at the time when such aid is most urgently needed.

The administration, therefore, has recommended, and this committee agrees, that where the local governing body certifies and the Housing Administrator finds that an urban area is in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe which the President has declared under existing law to be a major disaster, the Housing Administrator should be authorized to extend urban renewal assistance without regard to number of requirements contained in title I of the Housing Act of 1949. The requirements which this bill would waive are as follows:

1. The workable program requirement (sec. 101 (c)), except that a workable program would be required by some future date determined by the Housing Administrator.

2. The requirement that the urban renewal plan conform to a general plan for the locality.

3. The requirement that there be a feasible method for the temporary relocation of families displaced from the project area (sec. 105 (c)). Inasmuch as the displacement of many families will probably already have occurred as a result of the major disaster, the relocation requirements would be modified to permit the local public agency to present a plan for the encouragement (to the maximum extent feasible) of the provision of dwellings suitable for families displaced by the catastrophe or by subsequent redevelopment activities.

4. The requirement that a public hearing be held before any land shall be acquired by the local public agency.

5. The requirement that the urban renewal area be a slum or blighted area.

6. The requirement with respect to the "predominantly residential" character of urban renewal areas.

In addition, the local public agency, in preparing its urban renewal plan, would be required to give due regard to the removal or relocation of dwellings from the site of the recurring floods or other recurring catastrophes.

Section 220 of the National Housing Act provides FHA mortgage insurance for residential construction in urban renewal areas. This section would be amended to permit the Federal Housing Administration to make available its mortgage insurance aids to replace housing in disaster-affected communities.

Section 221 of the National Housing Act provides FHA mortgage insurance to assist in relocating families from urban renewal areas and in relocating families to be displaced as a result of Government action in a community which has an approved slum clearance or urban renewal project. The mortgage insurance made available to displaced families under section 221 also would be made available in disaster-affected communities.

Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 presently authorizes the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make planning grants to States or to cities and municipalities having a population of less than 25,000. The bill would authorize the Administrator to make planning grants to cities and other municipalities having a population of 25,000 or more, if those communities have suffered damage as a result of a catastrophe which the President has declared to be a major disaster.

In addition, the present \$5 million authorization for planning grants under section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 is increased to \$10 million. This planning program has been delayed by the inadequacy of many State laws, but during 1955 many States took legislative action to permit communities to avail themselves of the benefits of this planning program, and applications in preparation indicate that activities under the program will increase rapidly. The proposed \$5 million increase, while not predicated upon the anticipated demands of disaster-affected areas, will be helpful in meeting the normal increase in demand and in permitting disaster-affected communities to avail themselves of the benefits of this program.

The provisions of this bill were originally contained in S. 3302, a bill which included a majority of the administration's housing recommendations for 1956. Sections 305 and 306 of S. 3302 were deleted by the committee and are now reported as a separate bill. This new bill thus contains all of the administration's recommendations with respect to urban renewal aids for disaster areas. The language of the bill is identical with the language recommended by the administration on this subject.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of Senate bill 3844?

MR. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

MR. BUSH subsequently said: Mr. President, when Calendar No. 1984, Senate bill 3844, was reached on the call of the calendar a few moments ago, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] objected to consideration of the bill, because he wished to examine it a little further. He has now authorized me to say that he withdraws his objection, and that it would be in order for the bill to pass.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3844) to amend the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for urban renewal assistance to disaster areas.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the objection previously raised by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to Calendar No. 1984, Senate bill 3844, has now been withdrawn. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new heading and section as follows:

"DISASTER AREAS

"SEC. 111. Where the local governing body certifies, and the Administrator finds, that an urban area is in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of a flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe which the President, pursuant to section 2 (a) of the act entitled 'An act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters and for other purposes' (Public Law 875, 81st Cong., approved September 30, 1950), as amended, has determined to be a major disaster, the Administrator is authorized to extend financial assistance under this title for an urban re-

newal project with respect to such area without regard to the following:

"(1) the 'workable program' requirement in section 101 (c), except that any contract for temporary loan or capital grant pursuant to this section shall obligate the local public agency to comply with the 'workable program' requirement in section 101 (c) by a future date determined to be reasonable by the Administrator and specified in such contract;

"(2) the requirements in section 105 (a) (iii) and section 110 (b) (1) that the urban renewal plan conform to a general plan of the locality as a whole and to the workable program referred to in section 101 (c);

"(3) the 'relocation' requirements in section 105 (c): *Provided*, That the Administrator finds that the local public agency has presented a plan for the encouragement, to the maximum extent feasible, of the provision of dwellings suitable for the needs of families displaced by the catastrophe or by redevelopment or rehabilitation activities;

"(4) the 'public hearing' requirement in section 105 (d);

"(5) the requirements in sections 102 and 110 that the urban renewal area be a slum area or a blighted, deteriorated, or deteriorating area; and

"(6) the requirements in section 110 with respect to the predominantly residential character or reuse of urban renewal areas.

"In the preparation of the urban renewal plan with respect to a project aided under this section, the local public agency shall give due regard to the removal or relocation of dwellings from the site of recurring floods or other recurring catastrophes in the project area."

SEC. 2. Clause (d) (1) (A) of section 220 of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(A) be located in (i) the area of a slum clearance and urban redevelopment project covered by a Federal-aid contract executed, or a prior approval granted, pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, before the effective date of the Housing Act of 1954, or (ii) an urban renewal area (as defined in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended) in a community respecting which the Housing and Home Finance Administrator has made the certification to the Commissioner provided for by subsection 101 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, or (iii) the area of an urban renewal project assisted under section 111 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended: *Provided*, That, in the case of an area within the purview of clauses (i) or (ii) of this sentence, a redevelopment plan or an urban renewal plan (as defined in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended), as the case may be, has been approved for such area by the governing body of the locality involved and by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, and said Administrator has certified to the Commissioner that such plan conforms to a general plan for the locality as a whole and that there exist the necessary authority and financial capacity to assure the completion of such redevelopment or urban renewal plan: *And provided further*, That, in the case of an area within the purview of clause (iii) this sentence, an urban renewal plan (as required for projects assisted under said section 111) has been approved for such area by the said governing body and by the said Administrator, and the said Administrator has certified to the Commissioner that such plan conforms to definite local objectives respecting appropriate land uses, improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, recreational and community facilities, and other public improvements, and that there exist the necessary authority and financial capacity to assure the completion of such urban renewal plan, and"

Sec. 3. Section 221 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by—

(1) adding immediately before the period at the end of the first sentence the words “, (3) there is being carried out an urban renewal project assisted under section 111 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended”; and

(2) striking out “clause (2)” in the places it appears in the last proviso and substituting “clause (2) or (3).”

Sec. 4. (a) The second sentence of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: “The Administrator is further authorized to make planning grants for similar planning work: (1) in metropolitan and regional areas to official State, metropolitan or regional planning agencies empowered under State or local laws to perform such planning; (2) to cities, other municipalities, and counties having a population of 25,000 or more according to the latest decennial census which have suffered substantial damage as a result of a flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe which the President, pursuant to section 2 (a) of the act entitled ‘An act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters and for other purposes’ (Public Law 875, 81st Cong., approved September 30, 1950), as amended, has determined to be a major disaster; and (3) to State planning agencies for the provision of planning assistance to such cities, other municipalities, and counties referred to in clause (2) hereof.”

(b) The last sentence of said section 701 is hereby amended by striking out “\$5,000,000” and inserting “\$10,000,000.”

BENEFITS PAYABLE TO WIDOWS OF CERTAIN FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

The bill (S. 2937) to increase from \$50 to \$75 per month the amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of the Lighthouse Service was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section and section 2 of the act entitled “An act to provide benefits for the widows of certain persons who were retired or are eligible for retirement under section 6 of the act entitled ‘An act to authorize aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes,’ approved June 20, 1918, as amended,” approved August 19, 1950 (33 U. S. C. secs. 771 and 772) are each amended by striking out “\$50 per month” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$75 per month.”

Sec. 2. The amendments made by this act shall take effect on the first day of the first month which begins after the date of the enactment of this act.

FISH HATCHERY IN THE VICINITY OF MILES CITY, MONT.

The bill (H. R. 8810) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct, equip, maintain, and operate a new fish hatchery in the vicinity of Miles City, Mont., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROPOSED CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN PIERCE COUNTY, WASH.—BILL PASSED OVER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3457) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey certain prop-

erty to the county of Pierce, State of Washington, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, Senate bill 3457 would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey a small tract, comprising less than an acre of land, in Pierce County, Wash., “for public use through the Brown’s Point Improvement Club.”

Section 2 of the bill provides that the property shall revert to the United States in the event it ceases to be used for public purposes.

Senate Report No. 1970 accompanying S. 3457 indicates that on the basis of original cost, the tract in question would be worth \$513. The report does not state the present fair market value of such land.

The land has been declared excess to the needs of the Coast Guard, and if the conveyance were to be made, the property would be used for social and recreational activities by the residents of Brown’s Point, particularly children.

There seems to be no reason for applying an exception to the Morse formula in this case. The principle is just as great, Mr. President.

Therefore, I wish to offer an amendment of the type I ordinarily offer in such cases, namely, for the payment of an amount equal to 50 percent of the fair-market value and containing a reservation of mineral rights.

I submit the amendment and ask that it be printed. It is my understanding that because the Senator from Washington is not here today, the calendar committee plans to let the bill go over. But I should like to have my amendment printed so that it will be available to the Senate when the bill is next called up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the statement by the Senator from Oregon is correct. I ask that the bill go over until such time as the Senator from Washington is able to be present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DISPOSAL OF ASSETS SEIZED UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2226) to authorize the Attorney General to dispose of the remaining assets seized under the Trading With the Enemy Act prior to December 18, 1941, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 3, line 3, after “(c)”, to strike out “to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury the cash credited on the books of the Attorney General in trust No. 6179, Österreichisch Ungarische Bank, Vienna, maintained with respect to property or interests acquired by the United States prior to December 18, 1941, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended. Such cash shall be carried with the Treasury in accounts in the names of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Poland blocked in accordance with Ex-

ecutive Order 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended. The respective amounts to be credited to the three accounts shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney General” and insert “to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury the cash credited on the books of the Attorney General in trust No. 6179, Österreichisch Ungarische Bank, Vienna, maintained with respect to property or interests acquired by the United States prior to December 18, 1941, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended. So much of such cash as shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney General to be the property of Czechoslovakia and Poland shall be carried with the Treasury in accounts in the names of Czechoslovakia and Poland blocked in accordance with Executive Order 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended. So much of such cash as shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney General to be the property of Rumania shall be covered by the Secretary of the Treasury into the Rumanian claims fund created by section 302 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and shall be subject to disbursement under section 309 of that act;” on page 4, line 10, after the word “Treasury”, to strike out “the” and insert “for deposit in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts all”; and after line 20, to strike out:

Such cash shall be carried with the Treasury in accounts in the names of persons certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney General to be claimants thereto. The respective amounts to be credited to these accounts shall likewise be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney General. The Secretary of the Treasury shall maintain these accounts subject to proof of claim satisfactory to him submitted by any claimant in whose name any account is carried, or by the successors in interest to such claimant: *Provided*, That amounts determined to be payable upon proof of claim shall be subject to such applicable blocking regulations issued under Executive Order 8389 of April 10, 1940, and amendments thereto, as shall remain in force at the time; and

And insert:

Upon such transfer, the Attorney General shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register, together with notice of the rights conferred by this subsection upon any person having any claim with respect to any cash so transferred. Within 2 years after the publication of such notice, any person having any claim to any cash so transferred may file in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia an action against the United States for the recovery of the cash so claimed. Upon the filing of any such action, such court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such claim, and to enter judgment against the United States for such sum, if any, as the court may determine to be the amount to which such claimant would have been entitled to receive from any such account if the transfer authorized by this subsection had not been made, except that the amounts so determined to be payable shall be subject to the provisions of any applicable blocking regulations issued under Executive Order No. 8389, dated April 10, 1940, as amended, which remain in force at the time of the entry of such judgment; and

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General, notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Trading With the Enemy

Act, as amended, or the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended, is authorized and directed as soon as practicable after the date of enactment hereof—

(a) to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury all cash credited, or which may hereafter be credited, on the books of the Attorney General in the following accounts maintained with respect to property or interests acquired by the United States prior to December 18, 1941, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended:

(1) Trust No. 47667, consolidated unclaimed balances account;

(2) Trust No. 47669, unpayable balances account;

(3) Government earnings—interest account; and

(4) Undistributed income—interest reserve;

(b) to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury the assets, other than cash, credited on the books of the Attorney General in Trust No. 47863, German claimants, maintained with respect to property or interests acquired by the United States prior to December 18, 1941, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, if possible, liquidate such assets and deposit the net proceeds of their liquidation in the German special deposit account created under section 4 of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized in his sole discretion at any time to abandon or destroy any asset transferred to him pursuant to this subsection upon his determination that such asset has no value or a value less than the cost of its liquidation;

(c) to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury the cash credited on the books of the Attorney General in Trust No. 6179, Osterreichisch Ungarische Bank, Vienna, maintained with respect to property or interests acquired by the United States prior to December 18, 1941, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended. So much of such cash as shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney General to be the property of Czechoslovakia and Poland shall be carried with the Treasury in accounts in the names of Czechoslovakia and Poland blocked in accordance with Executive Order 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended. So much of such cash as shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney General to be the property of Rumania shall be covered by the Secretary of the Treasury into the Rumanian claims fund created by section 302 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and shall be subject to disbursement under section 309 of that act;

(d) to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts all cash credited on the books of the Attorney General in the following accounts maintained with respect to property or interests acquired by the United States prior to December 18, 1941, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended:

(1) Trust No. 47675, Polish claimants;

(2) Trust No. 47677, Czech claimants; and

(3) Trust No. 47687, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian claimants.

Upon such transfer, the Attorney General shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register, together with notice of the rights conferred by this subsection upon any person having any claim with respect to any cash so transferred. Within 2 years after the publication of such notice, any person having any claim to any cash so transferred may file in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia an action against the United States for the recovery of the cash so claimed. Upon the filing of any such action, such court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such claim, and to enter judgment against

the United States for such sum, if any, as the court may determine to be the amount to which such claimant would have been entitled to receive from any such account if the transfer authorized by this subsection had not been made, except that the amounts so determined to be payable shall be subject to the provisions of any applicable blocking regulations issued under Executive Order Numbered 8389, dated April 10, 1940, as amended, which remain in force at the time of the entry of such judgment; and

(e) to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury, pending the ultimate disposition thereof, the participating certificates issued to the Alien Property Custodian or the Attorney General pursuant to section 25 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended.

SEC. 2. (a) No person shall have any claim to any cash or other assets transferred by the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 1 except persons claiming cash transferred pursuant to subsection (c) or (d) thereof.

(b) The cash or other assets transferred by the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 1 shall not be liable to lien, attachment, garnishment, trustee process or execution, or subject to any order or decree of any court.

SEC. 3. The Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is further amended by striking paragraph 15 of subsection (b) of section 9.

SEC. 4. The word "person," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean an individual, partnership, association, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill, and may we also have a statement covering the points as to whether there is any known objection to the bill?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the bill would permit the termination of the administration of the World War I vesting program of the Office of Alien Property. The proposed legislation was requested by the Department of Justice.

Under the terms of the bill approximately \$600,000 in cash is transferred from the custody of the Office of Alien Property to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. This cash represents abandoned or unprosecuted claims, unallocated interest, and interest reserve.

Other assets, most of which are of dubious value, are transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for disposition as provided in the bill or as otherwise provided by law.

Hearings were held on this bill and no witnesses appeared in opposition. Also, there was no opposition to a favorable report of the bill by the committee.

The committee recommended the bill in order to aid the Department of Justice in the termination of a program which has spanned a period of nearly 40 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AGNES V. WALSH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1245) for the relief of Agnes V. Walsh, the estates of Margaret T. Denehy and Daniel Walsh which had been re-

ported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriately", to strike out "the sum of \$10,000 to each of and insert "to", and in line 9, after the word "Massachusetts", to insert "the sums of \$500, \$900, and \$325.15, respectively", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following parties: (1) Agnes V. Walsh, of Cambridge, Mass., (2) the estate of Margaret T. Denehy, late of Cambridge, Mass., and (3) David Walsh, of Cambridge, Mass., the sums of \$500, \$900, and \$325.15, respectively. The payment of such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States of such parties for personal injuries sustained by the said Agnes V. Walsh and the late Margaret T. Denehy, and for personal injuries and property damage sustained by the said David Walsh, when the automobile in which the above-named persons were riding was struck by a United States Navy motor vehicle at Boston, Mass., on August 24, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act for any of such parties, in excess of 10 percent thereof, shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the claim of such party, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNA MARIA FULLER

The bill (S. 1895) for the relief of Anna Maria Fuller was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Anna Maria Fuller may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground of exclusion of which the Secretary of State or the Attorney General had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

GERTRUDE HEINDEL

The bill (S. 2341) for the relief of Gertrude Heindel was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Gertrude Heindel may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act: *Provided further*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

MAJ. LUTHER C. COX

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2352) for the relief of Maj. Luther C. Cox, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "Army" and insert "Air Force", and in the same line, after the word "of", where it appears the second time, to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$8,215.25", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Luther C. Cox, major, United States Air Force, of Ferndale, Md., the sum of \$8,215.25. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of the claim of the said Luther C. Cox against the United States for compensation for the death of his wife, Helen Cox, who was fatally injured as the result of an accident occurring on February 5, 1955, near Saalfelden, Austria, in which a United States Army ambulance struck an automobile in which the said Helen Cox was riding, and for burial and other expenses incurred by the said Luther C. Cox incident to such death: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM G. JACKSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2690) for the relief of William G. Jackson which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$65,000" and insert "\$15,000", and on page 2, line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "10" and insert "5", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William G. Jackson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., the sum of \$15,000. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the said William G. Jackson against the United States for compensation for permanent and disabling injuries sustained by him when a building at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., on which the said William G. Jackson had been assigned to work while he was an inmate of a Federal prison, collapsed during construction on January 18, 1955: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 5 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FAI HOO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2722) for the relief of Fai Hoo, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Fai Hoo shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELADIO LEDESMA-GUTIERREZ

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2930) for the relief of Eladio Ledesma-Gutierrez, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "act", to insert a comma and "upon payment of the required visa fee", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eladio Ledesma-Gutierrez shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHAN LEE NUI SIN

The bill (S. 3011) for the relief of Chan Lee Nui Sin was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (25) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Chan Lee Nui Sin may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

GERTRUD CHARLOTTE SAMUELIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3040) for the relief of Gertrud Charlotte Samuelis, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the word "fee", to insert "under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after con-

sultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Gertrud Charlotte Samuelis shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAVIER F. KUONG

The bill (S. 3058) for the relief of Javier F. Kuong was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Javier F. Kuong shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

ELSIE M. KENNEY

The bill (S. 3147) for the relief of Elsie M. Kenney was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Elsie M. Kenney shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3410) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

WILLIAM J. ROBERTSON

The bill (H. R. 1471) for the relief of William J. Robertson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. GERTRUD MARIA SCHURHOFF—BILL REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The bill (H. R. 1878) for the relief of Mrs. Gertrud Maria Schurhoff was announced as next in order.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the bill (H. R. 1878) be referred back to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as information has been received relating to the case which requires further study and investigation by that committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY

The bill (H. R. 5047) to increase the compensation of trustees in bankruptcy was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE

The bill (H. R. 5652) to provide for the relief of certain members of the Army and Air Force, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS RELATING TO MUTUAL MILITARY AID

The bill (H. R. 6623) to amend the act of July 1, 1952, so as to obtain the consent of Congress to interstate compacts relating to mutual military aid in an emergency was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COL. HENRY M. ZELLER

The bill (H. R. 8309) for the relief of Col. Henry M. Zeller was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS ASSISTING IN ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF PERSONS IN FEDERAL CUSTODY

The bill (H. R. 9257) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, so as to provide for the punishment of persons who assist in the attempted escape of persons in Federal custody was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN—JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to equal rights for men and women was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, obviously, the joint resolution is not calendar business, and I ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will go over.

MARY A. MOUSKALIS

The bill (S. 510) for the relief of Mary A. Mouskalis was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mary A. Mouskalis shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien, as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

USE OF INFORMATION FILED BY A PUBLIC PROSECUTING OFFICER

The bill (S. 806) to amend sections 3182 and 3183 of title 18 of the United States Code so as to authorize the use of an information filed by a public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3182 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 3182. Fugitives from State or Territory to State, District, or Territory

"Whenever the executive authority of any State or Territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any State, District, or Territory to which such person has fled, and produces a copy of an indictment found, an information filed by a public prosecuting officer, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory, charging the person demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the State or Territory from whence the person so charged has fled, the executive authority of the State, District, or Territory to which such person has fled shall cause him to be arrested and secured, and notify the executive authority making such demand, or the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and shall cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear. If no such agent appears within 30 days from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged."

Sec. 2. Section 3183 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 3183. Fugitives from State, Territory, or possession into extraterritorial jurisdiction of United States

"Whenever the executive authority of any State, Territory, District, or possession of the United States or the Panama Canal Zone demands any American citizen or national as a fugitive from justice who has fled to a country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, and produces a copy of an indictment found, an information filed by a public prosecuting officer, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of the demanding jurisdiction, charging the fugitive so demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other offense, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate

of such demanding jurisdiction, or other person authorized to act, the officer or representative of the United States vested with judicial authority to whom the demand has been made shall cause such fugitive to be arrested and secured, and notify the executive authorities making such demand, or the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and shall cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear.

"If no such agent shall appear within 3 months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged.

"The agent who receives the fugitive into his custody shall be empowered to transport him to the jurisdiction from which he has fled."

ANGEL MARIA OLAETA GOITIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 875) for the relief of Angel Maria Olaeta Goitia, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "act", to strike out "Angel Maria Olaeta Goitia" and insert "Angel Marie Olaeta-Goitia", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality act, Angel Marie Olaeta-Goitia shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Angel Marie Olaeta-Goitia."

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938

The bill (S. 1273) to amend sections 1, 3, and 4 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 (b) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (56 Stat. 243), is amended by adding thereto a new paragraph (6) to read as follows:

"(6) A domestic partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of individuals, supervised, directed, controlled, or financed, in whole or in substantial part, by any foreign government or foreign political party;"

Sec. 2. Section 3 (d) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Any person engaging or agreeing to engage only in private and nonpolitical financial or mercantile activities in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce of such foreign principal or in the soliciting and collecting of funds and contributions within the United States to be used only for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering, if such solicitation or collection of funds and contributions is in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the act of November 4, 1939, as amended (54 Stat. 4, 8), and such

rules and regulations as may be prescribed thereunder."

SEC. 3. Section 4 (a) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Every person within the United States who is an agent of a foreign principal and required to register under the provisions of this act who transmits or causes to be transmitted in the United States mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce any political propaganda shall, not later than 48 hours after the beginning of the transmittal thereof, send to the Librarian of Congress two copies thereof and file with the Attorney General one copy thereof and a statement, duly signed by or on behalf of such agent, setting forth full information as to the places, times, and extent of such transmittal."

SEC. 4. Section 4 (b) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States who is an agent of a foreign principal and required to register under the provisions of this act to transmit or cause to be transmitted in the United States mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce any political propaganda unless such political propaganda is conspicuously marked at its beginning with, or prefaced or accompanied by, a true and accurate statement, in the language or languages used in such political propaganda, setting forth that the person transmitting such political propaganda or causing it to be transmitted is registered under this act with the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., as an agent of a foreign principal, together with the name and address of such agent of a foreign principal and of each of his foreign principals; that, as required by this act, his registration statement is available for inspection at and copies of such political propaganda are being filed with the Department of Justice; and that registration of agents of foreign principals required by the act does not indicate approval by the United States Government of the contents of their political propaganda. The Attorney General, having due regard for the national security and the public interest, may by regulation prescribe the language or languages and the manner and form in which such statement shall be made and require the inclusion of such other information contained in the registration statement identifying such agent of a foreign principal and such political propaganda and its sources as may be appropriate."

SEC. 5. Section 4 of such act is amended by adding thereto a new subsection "(e)" to read as follows:

"(e) Any person not within the United States who uses the United States mails or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce within the United States to circulate or disseminate any political propaganda shall be regarded as acting within the United States and as subject to the provisions of this act, except that this subsection (e) shall have no application to such person outside the United States when his use of the United States mails or a means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce within the United States is confined to the transmittal of prints or other material to a person duly registered under the terms of this act."

CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS— BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3760) to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs, and for other related purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, this is not properly calendar business, so I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

EXTENSION OF WAR-RISK INSURANCE

The bill (S. 3412) to extend the provisions of title XIII of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, relating to war-risk insurance for an additional 5 years was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1312 of title XIII of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (act of June 23, 1938, ch. 601, 52 Stat. 977, as amended by the act of June 14, 1951, ch. 123, 65 Stat. 69, 49 U. S. C. 722), is amended by striking out the word "five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten."

ISSUANCE OF PATENTS IN FEE TO LANDS WITHIN THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

The bill (H. R. 4604) relating to the issuance of certain patents in fee to lands within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MIS- SIONS, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6990) to provide for the conveyance of certain lands by the United States to the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs without amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the bill H. R. 6990 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey by quitclaim deed to the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States the interest of the Makah Indian Tribe in a certain lot 5, block 20, of the Indian village of Neah Bay, Wash.

No consideration is involved in the proposed transfer.

The Makah Tribal Council adopted a resolution approving the proposed conveyance and the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget have interposed no objections.

The conveyance would enable the church to take title to the land upon which the church and parsonage are located.

It appears that this is the type of case to which the Morse formula is inapplicable. The United States holds bare legal title to the land as trustee for the Indian tribe. The cestui que trust—the Indian tribe—has approved the transfer. No property interest of the United States is being given away.

I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

GALLUP-DURANGO HIGHWAY AND THE GALLUP-WINDOW ROCK HIGHWAY

The bill (H. R. 6374) to repeal legislation relating to the Gallup-Durango Highway and the Gallup-Window Rock Highway at the Navaho Indian Reservation was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAYMENT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES ON CER- TAIN PUEBLO INDIAN LANDS

The bill (H. R. 9207) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for the payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF CERTAIN LAND BY THE PUEBLOS OF SAN LORENZO AND POJOAQUE

The bill (S. 3547) to amend section 1 of the act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555), authorizing the sale of certain land by the Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555), is amended by inserting after "townships 6, 7, and 8 north", the following: "range 14 west, townships 7 and 8 north."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1907) to provide that the United States hold in trust for the Pueblos of Zia and Jemez, a part of the Ojo de Espiritu Santo Grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3855) to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing, the elimination and prevention of slums, and the conservation and development of urban communities, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, obviously the bill is not calendar business, so I ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed.

SALE OF HOUSING PROJECT TO THE CITY OF HOOKS, TEX.

The bill (H. R. 7540) to provide for the sale of a Government-owned housing project to the city of Hooks, Tex., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CROOKED RIVER FEDERAL RECLA- MATION PROJECT, OREGON

The bill (S. 3101) to authorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the Crooked River Federal re-

lamation project, Oregon, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of furnishing water for the irrigation of arid and semiarid lands (including approximately 20,000 acres of land in Crook County, Oreg.) and for other beneficial purposes, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the Crooked River Federal reclamation project. The principal new works of the said project shall include a dam and storage reservoir at or near the Prineville site, a diversion dam and canal below said reservoir, and related pumping plants, canals, conduits, drains, and other facilities. The operation of said works shall be integrated with the operation of the existing Ochoco Dam and Reservoir and of the Government-owned generator in the Cove powerplant of the Pacific Power & Light Co., which works shall, for the purpose of this act, be considered as works of the Crooked River project.

SEC. 2. In constructing, operating, and maintaining the Crooked River project, the Secretary shall be governed by the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), except that (1) any contract entered into under section 9, subsection (d) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1193; 43 U. S. C., sec. 485h) for payment of those portions of the costs of constructing, operating, and maintaining the project which are allocated to irrigation and assigned to be paid by the contracting organization shall provide for the repayment of the portion of the construction cost of the project assigned to any contract unit or, if the contract unit be divided into two or more blocks, to any such block over a period of not more than 50 years (exclusive of any permissible development period) or as near thereto as is consistent with the adoption and operation of a variable payment formula which, being based on full repayment within the said period under average conditions, permits variance in the required annual payments in the light of economic factors pertinent to the ability of the organization to pay; (2) the construction charge obligation of the Ochoco Irrigation District set out in its contract with the United States dated April 24, 1950, may, if the district so elects, be merged with and paid under the same conditions as other obligations undertaken by it under this act; (3) that portion of the cost of constructing the new works of the project which is allocated to irrigation but is beyond the ability of the water users to pay shall be charged to and returnable to the reclamation fund from net revenues derived by the Secretary of the Interior from his sale of power from the Dalles project, Oregon, which are over and beyond the amounts required to amortize the power investment therein, as provided in section 5 of the act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887, 890; 16 U. S. C., sec. 825s), and to return interest on the unamortized balance of said investment; and (4) construction of any of the new works herein authorized shall not be commenced until the Secretary shall have certified to the Congress, in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 261, 266), that an adequate soil survey and land classification of not less than 20,000 acres of land to be served by the project has been made and that those lands are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation or that their susceptibility to the sustained production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation has been demonstrated in practice. Those costs of constructing the project which are properly allocable to flood control and to the preservation and propagation of fish and wildlife

as provided in existing law, and the like costs of operating and maintaining the same shall be nonreturnable and nonreimbursable under the reclamation laws.

SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized, in connection with the Crooked River project, to construct minimum basic public recreational facilities and to arrange for the operation and maintenance of the same by an appropriate State or local agency or organization. The cost of such facilities shall be nonreturnable and nonreimbursable under the Federal reclamation laws.

SEC. 4. In order to promote the preservation and propagation of fish and wildlife in accordance with section 2 of the act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080, 16 U. S. C., sec. 661a), an appropriate screen and fish ladder shall be provided at the diversion canal head-works of the Crooked River project below Prineville Reservoir and a minimum release of 10 cubic feet per second shall be maintained from said reservoir for the benefit of downstream fishlife during those months when there is no other discharge therefrom, but this release may be reduced for brief temporary periods by the Secretary whenever he may find that release of the full 10 cubic feet per second is harmful to the primary purpose of the project.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$6,339,000 for construction of the new works of the Crooked River project, plus such amounts, if any, as may be required by reason of changes in the cost of construction work of the types involved therein as shown by engineering indexes and, in addition thereto, such sums as may be required to operate and maintain said project.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senate for the passage of S. 3101, a bill which was introduced by me for myself and my distinguished senior colleague [Mr. MORSE].

I wish to preface my remarks with a summary which explains the project. The data, contained in the favorable report of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on S. 3101, is as follows:

Location: Surrounds and adjacent to town of Prineville, Crook County, Oreg.

Purpose: Storage for irrigation, flood control, and drainage.

Source of water: Ochoco Creek and Crooked River, tributary of Deschutes River, Columbia River system.

Service area: Twenty-thousand acres; 9,900 acres dry land (new), and 10,220 acres now irrigated with an inadequate water supply with 51,000 acre-feet of water available for other lands.

Industry of area: Agriculture and lumbering.

Rainfall of area: About 9 inches annually, half of which falls from April to October; inadequate for sustained crop production without irrigation.

Proposed works: Prineville Dam and Reservoir with 155,000 acre-feet capacity; small diversion dam, and 6.3-mile diversion canal; pumping plant and distribution canal; relief pumping plant, and drainage works. Will use 46,500 acre-feet of existing Ochoco Reservoir capacity and existing distribution system of Ochoco Irrigation District.

Source of pumping energy: Federally installed generator in Cove Creek powerplant of Pacific Power & Light Co., to be included in repayment coverage.

Estimated construction cost: Six million five hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, including \$200,000 already expended for investigations; \$570,000 for drainage, and \$259,000 for unpaid portion of generator cost. Annual operation and maintenance and replacement costs, \$38,000 annually.

Construction cost allocations: Irrigation, \$5,903,000; flood control, \$653,000; fish and wildlife, \$29,000; recreation, \$13,000. Recreation cost to be nonreimbursable if responsible local agency agrees to operate and maintain same. Flood control and fish and wildlife costs would also be nonreimbursable.

Irrigation allocations: Four million and forty-nine thousand dollars to 20,210 acres of project lands and \$1,854,000 to deferred acreage to be watered by 51,200 of storage excess to needs of project.

Benefit-cost ratio: Annual benefits exceed costs 2 to 1; direct benefits, 1.25 to 1.

Outstanding debts: The Ochoco district owes an estimated \$117,500 on outstanding RFC bonds and \$500,000 to the United States for rehabilitation of Ochoco Dam to be repaid in 40 years after RFC bonds are discharged. These obligations are consolidated in arriving at the repayment ability of the district.

Type of crops to be produced: Potatoes, small seed crops, hay, pasture, and feed grains. Wheat acreage on the new lands will be reduced under irrigation, thus eliminating surplus crop production.

Use of surplus power revenues from the Dalles Dam powerplant: The Congress, by act of June 17, 1952, established a direct precedent in Columbia River Basin for use of power revenues to aid irrigation in connection with Foster Creek development and Chief Joseph Dam and powerplant. Previously, the mammoth Columbia Basin irrigation project with lands to be irrigated 150 miles or more removed from Coulee Dam was authorized on a much more extensive basis. In the Missouri River Basin, irrigation in Kansas is aided by power revenues with the nearest powerplant in South Dakota. However, Columbia Basin irrigation and power as well as those in Missouri Basin are treated as one project.

I ask unanimous consent that a table on the repayment plan at Crooked River, which I have prepared, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Repayment plan

By district lands in 50 years, with variable repayment formula (exclusive of development period)	\$2,299,000
By deferred nondistrict lands	1,854,000
By surplus revenues from the Dalles Dam powerplant on Columbia River (see explanation below)	2,445,000
Total	6,598,000

NOTE.—The variable repayment formula might extend the repayment period beyond 50 years.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, as the information contained in the committee report indicates, the Crooked River reclamation project is financially feasible. It will provide extensive benefits to present irrigated farms by adding to the available water supply, and will open attractive new farming opportunities on lands not presently irrigated. Passage of S. 3101 means a forward step in the economic development of an important section of the State of Oregon. I thank the Members of the Senate for its adoption.

This is an historic day in central Oregon. Passage of the Crooked River project bill by the Senate climaxes 20 years of patient pioneering by devoted men and women in the general region of

Crook, Jefferson, and Deschutes Counties. Passage of the bill is a great achievement for them.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to supplement what my very able colleague has said about S. 3101. In the passage of the so-called Crooked River reclamation project bill we are doing a great service to the people of that area, in helping to provide not only irrigation benefits, but also flood-control benefits.

WAPINITIA FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT, OREGON

The bill (H. R. 1779) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Juniper division of the Wapinitia Federal reclamation project, Oregon, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I may say that H. R. 1779 is identical with a Senate bill which my colleague from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] and I introduced earlier this year. I am very happy to rise on the floor of the Senate and support the House bill, which is identical with the Senate bill. The House bill was passed by the House, it has come to the Senate, and, in my judgment, should be passed by the Senate today.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared on the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR NEUBERGER

Mr. President, I would like to present for consideration of the Senate a few comments on H. R. 1779, a bill to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the Juniper divisions of the Wapinitia reclamation project.

A brief explanation of the project, as summarized in the favorable report of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, will outline the benefits and feasibility of the project and the favorable recommendations for its authorization. The data explaining the project are as follows:

Location: Juniper Flat, Wasco County, north central Oregon.

Service area: 2,108 presently irrigated acres with supplemental water supplies.

Proposed construction: Wasco Dam and Reservoir, with a capacity of 13,060 acre-feet.

Estimated cost: \$553,000, of which \$518,000 would be allocated to irrigation, to be fully repaid without interest during a 40-year period. The amount of \$35,000 would be allocated to nonreimbursable recreation facilities.

Benefit-cost ratios: 1.8 to 1 for total benefits, and 1.6 to 1, based on direct benefits.

Annual repayments: \$12,950, or at the rate of \$5.30 per acre, on the construction costs, and \$760 annually for operation and maintenance costs.

Favorable reports: Federal and State agencies either recommend or are not adverse to construction of the project. Department of the Interior recommends enactment of the bill, and the Bureau of the Budget also favors enactment, with a requirement for a firm understanding with respect to the prior

water rights of the Pacific Power & Light Co. reached before construction begins.

H. R. 1779, passed by the House of Representatives on February 20, 1956, is an identical companion bill to S. 2234, on which hearings were held by the committee on May 7, 1956.

As mentioned previously, H. R. 1779 is an identical companion bill to one sponsored by the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and myself. The Wapinitia project which it authorizes is fully justified and should be constructed promptly. Water users of the Wapinitia project will repay \$518,000 of the cost during a 40-year period. Even the non-reimbursable allocation of projects costs of \$35,000 is a beneficial and worthwhile investment because it will provide recreational facilities and development in a section of Oregon which has unique scenic attraction. Besides the recreational advantages, its construction will give greater stability to farming operations in the area, thereby contributing to the economic progress of the surrounding communities. I urge adoption of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of H. R. 1779, Calendar No. 2025?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1779) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIMINATION OF HAZARDS WITHIN THE CITY OF KLAMATH FALLS, OREG.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 143) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to determine the best means of eliminating the hazards within the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., caused by a canal under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an explanation which I have prepared on Senate Joint Resolution 143.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR NEUBERGER

I would like to make a few brief remarks on the subject of Senate Joint Resolution 143, a proposal sponsored by myself and the senior Senator from the State of Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to direct the Secretary of the Interior to determine the best means of eliminating the hazards within the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., caused by a canal under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation.

This is a matter of major concern to the mothers and fathers of children in the vicinity of the Klamath irrigation-project canal, which has taken the lives of 25 persons in the 30 years it has been in operation. This hazardous deathtrap has become an increasingly serious threat because of the concentration of homes around the canal as the city has grown in recent years.

Senate Joint Resolution 143 was amended by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to make the small amount authorized for the study nonreimbursable and nonreturnable. In reporting favorably

on the resolution, the committee explained the amendatory action. The report said:

"As all funds appropriated in connection with reclamation developments are reimbursable unless otherwise provided by law, the committee takes the position that the limited amount authorized by the resolution should be nonreimbursable, but without recognition of any preconceived obligation on the part of the United States to defray the cost of the facilities found necessary to provide adequate protection for human life, especially the children of the community."

"The committee does conclude, however, that there is a responsibility on the part of the Secretary of the Interior to take the leadership in developing a plan that will provide protection for the public in connection with facilities constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation service in the Klamath Falls area. The cooperation of the city of Klamath Falls, the county, local school districts, and other State or local agencies is urged not only in the development of a plan for safety measures but in the construction of facilities that will safeguard the public, especially children, from the hazards incident to irrigation operations of the canal."

"In view of the appalling loss of life over the years, attributable to the operations of the canal, no time should be lost in developing a workable plan for protective measures and for financing the construction necessary to achieve the necessary results."

I urge the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 143.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 143), which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, line 6, after the word "resolution", to insert "which amount shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable," so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for an investigation and study for the purpose of determining the best means of eliminating the hazards within the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., caused by the A canal under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such amount not in excess of \$5,000 as is necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution which amount shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS TO MEMBERS OF THE RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

The bill (H. R. 5478) to authorize a \$100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF CERTAIN LANDS OF THE AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA

The bill (H. R. 6084) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain

lands of the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians, California, to the Palm Springs Unified School District was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUMBEE INDIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4656) relating to the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment on page 2, line 16, after the word "States", to insert "Nothing in this act shall make such Indians eligible for any services performed by the United States for Indians because of their status as Indians, and none of the statutes of the United States which affect Indians because of their status as Indians shall be applicable to the Lumbee Indians."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3149) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to permit certain air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HRUSKA. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY TO DOROTHY ATKINSON

The resolution (S. Res. 287) to pay a gratuity to Dorothy Atkinson was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Dorothy Atkinson, executrix of Harry Colder, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to 1 year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 251) to print additional copies of a report of the Committee on the Judiciary on its study of antitrust laws, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with an amendment, in line 2, after the word "than", to strike out "10,000" and insert "9,300", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary not more than 9,300 additional copies of Report No. 1879, 84th Congress, of the Committee on

the Judiciary to the Senate on its study of the antitrust laws.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

PRINTING AS SENATE DOCUMENT PAMPHLET ENTITLED "LAWS CONTROLLING ILLICIT NARCOTICS TRAFFIC"

The resolution (S. Res. 259) to print a pamphlet entitled "Laws Controlling Illicit Narcotics Traffic" as a Senate document was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the pamphlet entitled "Laws Controlling Illicit Narcotics Traffic", prepared by the Subcommittee on Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary, be printed as a Senate document; and that there be printed 5,000 additional copies of such Senate document for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRINTING OF REVISED EDITION OF SENATE DOCUMENT 85

The resolution (S. Res. 262) authorizing the printing of a revised edition of Senate Document 85 as a Senate document and providing for additional copies was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as a Senate document a revised edition of Senate Document No. 85, current Congress, entitled "Soviet Political Treaties and Violations", and that 12,500 additional copies be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON H. R. 5550

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 230) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings on H. R. 5550 for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means was considered and agreed to.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON THE STUDY OF ANTITRUST LAWS

The Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 77) authorizing the printing of additional copies of parts 6, 7, and 8 of the hearings on the study of the antitrust laws of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with an amendment, in line 5, after the word "Monopoly", to insert "during the 84th Congress, 1st session," so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary 1,000 additional copies each of parts 6, 7, and 8, of the hearings held by the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly during the 84th Congress, 1st Session, on a study of the antitrust laws of the United States, and their administration, interpretation, and effect.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PART 7 OF HEARINGS ON IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODE

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 266) to print for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary additional copies of part 7 of the hearings before the Subcommittee on Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code, which has been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with amendments, in line 2, after the word "Judiciary", to strike out "1,200" and insert "860", and in line 4, after the word "held", to insert "during the 84th Congress, 1st session," so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary 860 additional copies of part 7 of the hearings held during the 84th Congress, 1st session, by the Subcommittee on Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

TRAINING OF NEEDED PERSONNEL FOR THE FISHING INDUSTRY

The bill (S. 2379) to promote the fishing industry in the United States and Territories by providing for the training of needed personnel for such industry was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair ask if it would be possible for the bill to go to the foot of the calendar?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go to the foot of the calendar, so as to permit the present occupant of the chair to explain the bill. However, I have no objection to the Chair's explaining the bill from the chair.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I suggest that we waive the ordinary rule and let the Presiding Officer make the explanation from the chair.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, we have no objection to that procedure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Without objection, the junior Senator from Maine will state that this is a bill which will for the first time give due recognition to the needs of the fishing industry in this country, by providing trained and competent personnel to meet the needs of the industry.

The bill contains a provision which is very similar to the provision which is in effect with regard to agricultural extension service work. Secondly, it provides, at the college level, for the education of instructors who will be able to go into the schools where courses will be established, set up those courses, and provide the industry with its needs. It means a great deal to many thousands of our people who depend for their livelihood on the products of the sea. At the present time, with the exception of one school in Washington, which has done considerable

work in the field, and a few other institutions which have undertaken a very small amount of work, there is no concentrated effort toward this end, and yet there is a great need for it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, what will the bill cost, and where will the money come from?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am sorry I do not have a copy of the bill before me, but as I remember it, the bill provides \$550,000 for vocational education and extension work, and \$550,000 for the other phase of education, in the colleges.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will this teaching take place in existing schools?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will take place in existing schools.

Mr. ELLENDER. How will the money be spent?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be spent on a 50-50 matching basis, in exactly the same way as the present vocational and industrial education funds are being spent, except in this case the money will be used for education in fisheries in the States that wish to participate in the program.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2379) to promote the fishing industry in the United States and its Territories by providing for the training of needed personnel for such industry, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments, on page 2, line 2, after the word "including", to insert "scientists"; in line 4, after the word "commercial", to strike out "fishing" and insert "fisheries"; after line 24, to insert:

(d) The several States and Territories, in order to receive the benefits of this section, shall be required to match by State or local funds or both 100 percent of the appropriations made under authority of this section.

On page 3, line 7, after "(5)", to strike out "\$375,000" and insert "\$550,000", and, in the same line, after the word "education", to insert "and."

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On page 3, in line 8, there is a typographical error in the printing of the committee amendment; at that point the word "extensive" should read "extension." Without objection, the correction will be made.

The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2379) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants, out of funds appropriated for the purposes of this section, to public and nonprofit private universities and colleges in the several States and Territories of the United States for such purposes, including the establishment of scholarships, as may be necessary to promote the education and training of professionally trained personnel (including scientists, technicians, and teachers) needed in the field of commercial fisheries. Any amount appropriated for the purposes of this section shall be apportioned on an equitable basis, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, among the several

States and Territories for the purpose of making grants within each such State and Territory. In making such apportionment the Secretary of the Interior shall take into account the extent of the fishing industry within each State and Territory as compared with the total fishing industry of the United States (including Territories), and such other factors as may be relevant in view of the purposes of this section. The Secretary of the Interior may establish such guides and curricula for educational courses as may be necessary for the purposes of this section.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated not in excess of \$550,000 for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1955, and for each fiscal year thereafter for the purposes of this section.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may establish such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(d) The several States and Territories, in order to receive the benefits of this section, shall be required to match by State or local funds or both 100 percent of the appropriations made under authority of this section.

Sec. 2. (a) Section 3 (a) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 is amended by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

"(5) \$550,000 for vocational education and extension service in the fishery trades and industry and distributive occupations therein, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories on an equitable basis, as determined by the United States Commissioner of Education after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, taking into account the extent of the fishing industry of each State and Territory as compared with the total fishing industry of the United States (including Territories)."

(b) Section 3 (b) of such act is amended by striking out "paragraphs (1) to (4)" and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraphs (1) to (5)."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished Presiding Officer, the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], for his explanation of Calendar No. 2038, Senate bill 2379, a bill of which I have the honor of being a cosponsor.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, following the explanation of the bill by the Senator from Maine, the material contained in the committee report, beginning on page 2, under the subheading, "Background and Need for Legislation," and continuing through page 4, to the end of the paragraph preceding the language "The report of the Task Force on Natural Resources."

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 2014) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Hearings were held from March 19 through March 26 with testimony from interested parties from all sections of the country. The testimony was virtually unanimous in support of the bill with the exception of a somewhat adverse departmental report.

The fishing industry has been a part of the American economy from the very beginning. Fishing was conducted on the Atlantic coast of the North American Continent by several European nations long before there were any settlements in the New World. When the Jamestown and Plymouth Colonies were established, fishing was one of the key means of livelihood of the people. From that day to this the fishing industry has occupied an important role in our economy

as one of the principal sources of high protein food products.

When Senator PAYNE introduced S. 2379 on June 30, 1955, he stated on the Senate floor in part as follows:

"Probably no phase of our commercial fishery industries has received less attention than the development of progressive fishery educational facilities in this country. Whereas this field of vocational and academic training has received growing attention and action in other major fishery producing nations, the meager facilities in this country have remained almost unchanged during the past three decades.

"This inadequacy has left a serious mark on the efficiency of the industry, but just as important has been its effect on the management and conservation of our fishery resources. At no time has this been better illustrated than by the current difficulties being experienced by Government in its management staffing program.

"As the world's fishery industries become more advanced technologically, this serious deficiency in educational facilities is becoming more pronounced and can exert an even more serious effect on this Nation's standing as a major fish producing and processing factor. While this condition merits immediate consideration because of the importance of the fisheries contribution to the gross national product, it can be even more serious in that it can adversely affect our independence for protein food from foreign sources during periods of international emergencies."

The above remarks by Senator PAYNE are an excellent summary of the situation revealed at the hearings held by the committee. That foreign nations are actively promoting fisheries training and education was amply demonstrated. That the United States has for all intents and purposes done nothing in this field was also amply demonstrated.

In a statement to the committee Mr. Thomas D. Rice, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc. pointed out how effectively educational programs have benefited agriculture and indicated what similar programs could do for the fisheries. Mr. Rice's remarks on this subject were as follows:

"The vocational and academic training programs presently functioning under the direction and the sponsorship of the United States Department of Agriculture have improved upon and expanded the eating habits of all in the United States. The training programs were coordinated with the scientific studies of plant and animal life conducted by the Department's staff of scientists. The end result has been greater efficiency in the production of land foods and a broader understanding by the farmer of the whims of nature which has increased his ability to exploit such vagaries to his own betterment. The crop-rotation plan developed by the Department of Agriculture is an excellent example of what a farm-education program can accomplish.

"We need the same structure of education in the fishing industry. A great deal can be done to increase the efficiency and the value of the industrial use of the resources of the sea. We need a practical educational program that begins in the fishing ports of the Nation by the inauguration of extension courses so that those already working in the fishing industry can acquire new ideas, new and efficient methods of catching and preparing for market, the commodities they produce. We need vocational training courses in our high schools and at the trade-school level to attract the youth of our country into our industry. In this connection I must hasten to add that this prospective field of employment has been sadly neglected. We are suffering today because of this neglect. The average age of the fishermen working out of the port of Boston is 59 years.

"Vocational training and extension courses in netmaking, boatbuilding, navigation, diesel and gas engineering, care and handling of fish, mechanics of marine and shore refrigeration, utilization of byproducts along with many, many other practical subjects, too numerous to mention at this time, would raise the production standards of the industry far beyond present levels. They would be the means of increasing the supply of diversified foods so badly needed in times of national emergencies."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3449) relating to the reinvestment by air carriers of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of certain operating property and equipment was announced as next in order.

Mr. HRUSKA. Over, Mr. President, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation management, and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

TRANSFER OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT TO THE CITADEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 261) authorizing the Secretary of the Army to make such transfers of supplies and equipment as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—although I shall not object—I wish to state for the Record that this measure has to do with relics or museum pieces of military equipment or battle equipment used in past wars; and the joint resolution provides that certain items of this sort shall be donated to The Citadel for instructional and educational purposes and for the enlightenment of the students, the cadets at the Citadel, a considerable percentage of whom will, as history shows, wear the uniform of our military forces.

The Military Establishment assures me that these relics are without intrinsic value, save and except whatever value they may have as scrap metal when sold for junk. I wish that statement to appear in the Record. Aside from that value, I am assured that these relics have no value.

No value being involved, Mr. President, in my judgment the Morse formula does not apply. Therefore I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 261) authorizing the Secretary of the Army to make such

transfers of supplies and equipment as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment, to strike out all after the resolving clause, and insert:

That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to donate to The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, such ordnance field pieces (tanks and guns) used in World War II or during the Korean conflict and captured enemy materiel as are available and determined by him to be appropriate for use by that college for memorial purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Army to donate surplus supplies and equipment for memorial purposes to The Citadel, Charleston, S. C."

The preamble was rejected.

GRADING OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES

The bill (H. R. 8904) to amend certain laws relating to the grade of certain personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps upon retirement was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, in the absence of the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], I should like to point out that the purpose of the bill is to preserve the retirement rights of a large number of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps officers. Existing legislation, which authorizes such officers who hold a temporary grade higher than their permanent grade to retire in the higher rank, will expire on December 31, 1956. This bill would provide permanent authority so that officers who at the time of their retirement were serving in a temporary grade higher than their permanent grade could be retired in the higher rank, provided they had served satisfactorily for at least 6 months in the higher grade.

Mr. ELLENDER. How many officers will be affected by this measure?

Mr. BIBLE. I am advised that 2,500 officers will be affected by it.

Mr. ELLENDER. How much will the bill, if enacted, cost the Government?

Mr. BIBLE. I am advised that it is estimated that enactment of the bill will cost \$691,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. ELLENDER. And how much thereafter?

Mr. BIBLE. It is difficult to approximate the exact amount thereafter, but it will be approximately the same sum.

Mr. ELLENDER. Each year?

Mr. BIBLE. That is correct.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which the distinguished chairman of the committee has prepared on the bill be printed in full at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR RUSSELL

TEMPORARY GRADE RETIREMENT ACT

The purpose of H. R. 8904 is to preserve the retirement rights of a large number of Army and Air Force officers. Existing authority, which authorizes Army and Air Force officers who held a temporary grade higher than their permanent grade, to retire in the higher rank, expires on December 31, 1956. This bill would provide permanent authority to such officers who at the time of their retirement were serving in a temporary grade higher than their permanent grade to be retired in the higher rank, provided they serve at least 6 months satisfactorily in the higher grade.

In addition the bill will permit Army and Air Force officers who at the time of their retirement previously held higher temporary grades for at least 6 months in the higher temporary grade. Existing law permits such retirements only if the previous higher temporary grade was held between the dates of World War II—September 9, 1940, and June 30, 1946. The bill therefore deletes these dates. There is already permanent authority for Naval and Marine Corps officers to be retired under the features outlined above for Army and Air Force officers.

The bill would also permit personnel of all services who do not retire as officers to be advanced after a combined total of 30 years of service, both active and retired, to any previously held higher temporary grade either enlisted, warrant or commissioned. Existing law permits such advancements only to the higher grade held between the dates of World War II.

In addition the bill contains provisions affecting small groups of personnel already retired.

It might also be noted that there are about 2,500 officers (1,700 in the Army and 800 in the Air Force) who have completed 20 years of active service and who are serving in temporary grades higher than their permanent grades. If this legislation were not enacted they would probably apply for retirement since after January 1, 1957 they can retire only in their permanent grades.

It is of significance to note that the President of the United States, in a communication to the Congress on April 9, 1956, personally urged the enactment of this legislation as being vitally important to the matter of personnel stability in our Armed Forces.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 8904) to amend certain laws relating to the grade of certain personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps upon retirement was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AWARDS OF CERTAIN MILITARY DECORATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1637) to extend the time limit within which recommendations for and awards of certain military decorations may be made, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a decoration or device in lieu of decoration which, prior to the date of enactment of this act, has been authorized by Congress to be awarded to any person for an

act or service performed while on active duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or while serving with such forces, may be awarded at any time not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act for any such act or service performed between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1953, inclusive, if written recommendation for the decoration or device in lieu of decoration has been submitted to the appropriate office in a military department at the seat of government before the date of enactment of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the time limit within which awards of certain military and naval decorations may be made."

CONVEYANCE OF PART OF ETHAN ALLEN AIR FORCE BASE

The bill (S. 1961) to provide for the conveyance of part of Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Colchester, Vt., to the State of Vermont, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I wish to state for the RECORD that this bill is very similar to a considerable number of other bills we have passed, in which Federal military property has been transferred to the States for use for National Guard purposes, in which the Federal Government has a great security interest. The bill provides for the proper reversionary procedure, and I have no objection.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oregon for his explanation of the bill. I may add that the bill is necessary because the State must build a highway to the National Guard lands. This highway would cross one edge of the Air Force lands.

The National Guard land referred to was formerly used only as a campground for the summer maneuvers and training of the National Guard, but about 2 years ago the permanent headquarters of the Vermont National Guard were moved to this land. It therefore becomes necessary to have a good road, and this seems to be the simplest way to authorize the State to build it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment, on page 3, line 5, after the word "gas", to strike out "the right of reentry and use by the United States in the event of need therefor during the national emergency;" and insert "the right of reentry and use by the United States in the event of need therefor during a national emergency declared by the President or the Congress;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized and directed to convey to the State of Vermont all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land comprising a part of the Ethan Allen Air Force Base, together with improve-

ments thereon, and appurtenances thereto belonging; such property being more particularly described as follows:

Parcel No. 1: Beginning at a brick masonry pillar, such pillar being at the intersection of the southwesterly property line of Ethan Allen Air Force Base and the northwesterly side of Vermont Highway Numbered 15 and running thence north 45 degrees 30 minutes west 243.6 feet more or less along such property line; thence north 44 degrees 30 minutes east 55 feet more or less across a road to a bound; thence north 81 degrees 43 minutes east 176.9 feet more or less to a bound; thence south 44 degrees 14 minutes east 47.7 feet more or less to a bound; thence south 7 degrees 50 minutes east 162.9 feet more or less to a brick masonry pillar on the northwesterly side of Vermont Highway Numbered 15; and thence in a southwesterly direction along such highway to the place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2: Being a strip of land 55 feet wide adjacent to and on the northeasterly side of the southwesterly property line of the Ethan Allen Air Force Base, beginning on such property line at a point 243.6 feet more or less northwesterly from the beginning point in parcel numbered 1 and extending in a northwesterly direction along such property line for a distance of 2,785 feet, more or less. The property authorized to be conveyed herein shall include the hydrant line along Feigle Street.

Sec. 2. The property authorized to be conveyed by the first section of this act shall be used for the training of the National Guard of Vermont and for other military purposes, and the conveyance authorized herein shall be made without monetary consideration therefor, but shall be subject to the reservation by the United States of all mineral rights, including oil and gas; the right of reentry and use by the United States in the event of need therefor during a national emergency declared by the President or the Congress; and the condition and limitation that if the property shall fail or cease to be used for the training of the National Guard of Vermont or for other military purposes, the title to the property so conveyed shall revert to and revest in the United States, and all improvements made thereon during its occupancy by the State of Vermont shall vest in the United States without payment of compensation therefor.

Sec. 3. The costs of any surveys necessary as an incident of the conveyance authorized herein shall be borne by the State of Vermont.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 250) prohibiting the introduction of bills or joint resolutions by 2 or more Senators jointly was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. I ask that the resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 11177) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. I ask that the bill be passed over, because obviously it is not calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. When the call of the calendar began, Order No. 1979, Senate bill 3332, was ordered placed at the foot of the calendar. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3332) to amend the Employment Act of 1946, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BIBLE. In that connection, I specifically invite the attention of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to this particular piece of legislation, with respect to which an explanation was requested.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this bill comes to the Senate with the unanimous approval of the Banking and Currency Committee. It was originally introduced by the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], members of the minority of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

The committee made only two minor changes in the bill and the bill would make two minor amendments to the Employment Act of 1946. The first change is that the Joint Committee on the Economic Report would have its title changed to the Joint Economic Committee.

The second change relates to the date at which the President must file his economic report. The present act requires him to file the report at the beginning of each regular session. That has been increasingly interpreted in a very liberal fashion by the Office of the President, and the reports have been coming in quite late. It has been difficult for the joint committee to hold its hearings, so that, in turn, it might make its report by the first of March. The law requires us to submit our report to the Congress by the first of March. The Senate committee struck out a provision in the bill extending the time to March 20 for it is felt the Congress should have the views of its Joint Economic Committee as early in the session of Congress as is possible. Thus there is no change in this date.

We have given more latitude to the office of the President by providing that the report shall be filed not later than January 20 of each year, thus extending for 17 days the time when the President must file his report, if the present Act be interpreted literally. Although the bill will not allow a great deal of time for public hearings on the report and the preparation of the report of the joint congressional committee, nevertheless, we believe that it will provide adequate time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after "January",

to strike out "15" and insert "20", and on page 2, after line 4, to strike out:

SEC. 3. Section 5 (b) (3) of such act (relating to the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee) is amended by striking out "March 1 of each year (beginning with the year 1947)" and inserting in lieu thereof "March 20 of each year."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 (a) of the Employment Act of 1946, as amended (relating to the time for filing the economic report of the President), is amended by striking out "at the beginning of each regular session (commencing with the year 1947)" and inserting in lieu thereof "not later than January 20 of each year."

SEC. 2. Section 5 (a) of such act and the heading thereof are each amended by striking out "Joint Committee on the Economic Report" and inserting in lieu thereof "Joint Economic Committee"; and any other statute in which the name "Joint Committee on the Economic Report" appears is amended to conform to the foregoing change in the name of the joint committee.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the call of the calendar.

ORDER TO INCLUDE SENATE BILL 746 IN THE NEXT CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the next call of the calendar may include Calendar No. 1975, Senate bill 746, a bill to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project, of mineral interests in such lands.

This request is made on behalf of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BUSH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, notified the Senate that Mr. UDALL had been appointed a manager on the part of the House at the conference of the two Houses on the resolution (S. J. Res. 135) for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming, vice Mr. HALEY, excused.

The message announced that the House has disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10875) to enact the Agricultural Act of 1956; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses

therein, and that Mr. COOLEY, Mr. POAGE, Mr. GRANT, Mr. HOPE, and Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN had been appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1016. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ida Bifolchini Boschetti;

H. R. 2284. An act for the relief of Maj. Robert D. Lauer;

H. R. 2904. An act for the relief of Maj. Orin A. Fayle;

H. R. 3268. An act for the relief of Comdr. George B. Greer;

H. R. 3964. An act for the relief of Kingan, Inc.;

H. R. 4026. An act for the relief of James C. Hayes;

H. R. 4162. An act for the relief of Kahzo L. Harris;

H. R. 4640. An act for the relief of James M. Wilson; and

H. R. 6184. An act for the relief of Lt. P. B. Sampson.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3366) for the relief of Mary J. McDougall.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker pro tempore had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 3254. An act to authorize the county of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to the United States;

H. R. 7030. An act to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1943, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 166. Joint resolution to designate the dam and reservoir to be constructed on the lower Cumberland River, Ky., as Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley, respectively.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May 21, 1956, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

S. 3254. An act to authorize the county of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to the United States; and

S. J. Res. 166. Joint resolution to designate the dam and reservoir to be constructed on the lower Cumberland River, Ky., as Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley, respectively.

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10875) to enact the Agricultural Act of 1956, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. THYE conferees on the part of the Senate.

GREAT LAKES BULK CARGO VESSELS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is S. 3108.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3108) to encourage the construction of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels.

REVISION OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business, S. 3108, be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1813, S. 2875.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2875) to revise the Civil Service Retirement Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with an amendment.

THE NOMINATION OF SENATOR MORSE BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AS CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR FROM OREGON

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, we are pleased to welcome back on the floor the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who has just been overwhelmingly nominated as the candidate of the Democratic Party of his State for another term in the Senate. In running for the first time as a Democrat, he polled approximately 83 percent of the popular vote of his party, according to unofficial but nearly complete returns. This compares with approximately 49 percent of the Republican Party vote which was polled by ex-Secretary of the Interior McKay, who will be Senator MORSE's opponent in the November general election.

Speaking as a life-long Oregon Democrat, I want to say I am proud that WAYNE MORSE has chosen voluntarily to give his allegiance to our party. Like such great personages as Abraham Lincoln, Wendell Willkie, Theodore Roosevelt, and Sir Winston Churchill, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] has put principle above party, and thus has changed his party rather than subordinate his principles.

The issue in the fall in Oregon will be as sharp and clear as the mountain air of our majestic State. As Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay helped to

reverse time-honored policies of conservation which had been respected since the era of Gifford Pinchot. He surrendered to special privilege such priceless national assets as mighty hydroelectric-power sites, national forest timber, and the sanctity of wildlife and wildfowl refuges. WAYNE MORSE has steadfastly and persistently opposed these unwise relinquishments.

Mrs. Neuberger and I, who love our native Oregon, will consider it a privilege to campaign for WAYNE MORSE and in opposition to Mr. McKay. We will regard ourselves as fighting for the heritage of all Americans, now and in the future—for the resources which are the legacy of American boys and girls through all the years to come.

WAYNE MORSE is a great Senator and a great American. He puts principle first, political party second. Ideals to him are more important than political labels. In November of 1956, the people of Oregon will consider political party membership as of far less significance than the fate of fir and pine forests, of rushing mountain rivers in deep chasms, of the marshes and swamps where migratory birds nest and breed on their way along the Atlantic and Pacific flyways, of vast fish runs in swift and rampant streams.

It is a pleasure to announce that WAYNE LYMAN MORSE is the nominee of the Democratic Party of Oregon for reelection to the United States Senate in this year of 1956.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to join the junior Senator from Oregon in expressing pleasure at the nomination of Senator MORSE for another term in the Senate from the State of Oregon. All of us value Senator MORSE very highly. I regard him as probably the most expert constitutional lawyer in the Senate, and a man who has a thorough knowledge of the Constitution, how it was drawn up, what it means, and how it should be applied in everyday life. I have learned a great deal from Senator MORSE. Perhaps one of the most important things that I have learned from him is the importance of correct legal procedure.

Those of us who are not lawyers tend to emphasize the substantive features of legislation and administrative actions, and perhaps in the past we have not paid proper attention to the necessity for correct procedures to protect individual liberties.

Senator MORSE has a thorough appreciation of the necessity for adequate procedure, both in administrative law and in civil and criminal law. This is badly needed in these days.

I believe his general thesis, that our liberties are no more secure than the procedural rights which are granted to men and women, is fundamentally correct.

Senator MORSE, of course, is a man of great ability, tremendous energy, and indomitable courage. He is one of the most valuable men who has ever come to the United States Senate, and all of us hope to greet him upon his return here next January.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to join with the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Illinois in pay-

ing a well-deserved tribute and honor to Senator WAYNE MORSE on the tremendous victory that has just been his in the primary election in the State of Oregon.

As a member of the Democratic Party, I am very pleased to see Senator MORSE on the Democratic ballot as the standard bearer of the Democratic Party in Oregon for the office of United States Senator.

I have always admired Senator MORSE's political principles. I have admired and respected his unique capacity for being able to outline those political principles in terms of effective political action.

As has been noted, Senator MORSE had a resounding vote of confidence in the Democratic primary. There were those, of course, who would like to have had us believe that the Democrats of Oregon might not welcome into their ranks this able and distinguished Senator. All those doubts—and I believe they were doubts inspired by the opponents of Senator MORSE and the opponents of the Democratic Party—can now be put at rest.

The Democratic Party nationally and the Democratic Party in the State of Oregon are proud to have within their ranks one of the most able, forceful, and brilliant political spokesmen of our time. Senator MORSE is a constructive constitutional liberal. I emphasize "constitutional liberal," because, as the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has pointed out, Senator MORSE is greatly concerned, and justly so, over procedural matters in the actions of Congress and in items of legislation which are ultimately passed by Congress.

Many times I have heard Senator MORSE say that the substance of legislation is conditioned by the procedures. In other words, procedural rights guarantee substantive rights.

All of us who have served in the Senate with him have been students, in a sense, of the professor of constitutional law, and former dean of a great law school, who has been able succinctly and pointedly to demonstrate again and again the importance of fair procedure.

Senator MORSE is known as an effective speaker. But I should like to say that that quality of speech is more than just a facile tongue; it reveals an alert and imaginative and well-informed mind.

Senator MORSE is a student of government and of law. He translates that knowledge of government and of law into legislative programs and political pronouncements which relate to the welfare of the American people. He is fearless, courageous, and, above all, constructive. His service to his country is well known, both as an administrator in the Federal Government during his years of service on the War Labor Board and certainly as a Member of the United States Senate.

Senator MORSE has served with distinction and honor on the Senate Committee on Armed Services. I have heard his work praised again and again by members of that committee, including the able and respected majority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

Senator MORSE was one of the most effective and constructive members of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. His knowledge of labor law and of labor-

management relationships is second to none. I would say that he is one of the outstanding students in the field of labor law and one of the outstanding practitioners of labor-management relationships.

His work in behalf of health and education program and in all the area of social welfare is well known to his colleagues in the Senate and to the public generally.

Furthermore, Mr. President, Senator MORSE, in recent months, has expanded his service in the Senate by being an active member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. I note these two assignments because, when the senior Senator from Oregon openly affiliated with the Democratic Party, the response of the Democratic majority in the Senate was to give the Senator from Oregon two of the most important committee assignments within the gift of the United States Senate.

May I point out, Mr. President, that the Democratic steering committee considered the assignment of Senator MORSE to those committees with care, and it was the feeling of the committee, namely, the committee responsible for the committee assignments, that Senator MORSE was well qualified to be a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations because of his broad knowledge and understanding of the world in which we live and of the grave problems which affect it, and also because of his unrelenting and fearless opposition to any form of totalitarianism, and, in this generation, that form of totalitarianism known as communism. If any Member of the Senate can qualify for being an effective anti-Communist, it is Senator MORSE.

He is not only that, Mr. President; he is profreedom. He has championed the cause of individual liberty and political freedom in this Chamber and, at the same time, has struck hammer blows against any form of tyranny over the mind or the body of man.

Mr. President, I think one of the little things which may have gone unnoticed is his work on behalf of the people of the District of Columbia. Senator MORSE has served with diligence and great honor to himself and to the Capital City as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia. That is not an assignment which Senators generally wish, but he has stood by his assignment and has championed the cause of home rule, the cause of equal opportunity for all citizens regardless of race, color, or creed; he has stood up for the finest of democratic principles in the District of Columbia. This is a service which has gone unheralded, and yet it is symbolic of the meticulous nature of the Senator from Oregon and of his devotion to public service.

Finally, Mr. President, may I say that we admire and respect the able Senator and are very happy to welcome him into the ranks of the Democratic Party because of his sound principles of conservation and his dedication to the development of our great natural resources. Many is the time, Mr. President, that the voice of Senator MORSE has been heard in this Chamber speaking for the

development of our great river valleys, our great water resources, and, at the same time, he has stood courageously on the floor of the Senate to fight against the giving away of the people's heritage—our forest lands, our water resources, our land resources, and our great national parks.

Senator MORSE has been and is an able and devoted servant of the State which he has the privilege of representing in part. And may I say, most frankly, Mr. President, that Senator MORSE is very fortunate to have at his side his able colleague, Senator NEUBERGER. They stand together as a team for the good of their country.

Mr. President, in the coming general election the issue will be joined in Oregon with respect to our national resources and their protection and development. The exponent of the Republican philosophy, Mr. McKay, will stand as the standard bearer of the Republican Party in Oregon. Senator WAYNE MORSE will be the standard bearer of the Democratic cause. These two men will not be simply personalities in a political contest. They represent philosophies, and it will be interesting to watch the developments. I predict that when the final vote is counted it will be found that the people of Oregon responded to the forthright, progressive, liberal message of the Senator from Oregon, and repudiated the philosophy which has permitted much of our great natural resources to be given away, conservation programs to be weakened, and the public interest to be diluted.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the remarks which have been made with reference to the renomination of the able Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. I have watched his work for a long time, and observed his contributions while he was a member of the Republican Party in the Senate. We all recognized that when there was before the Senate a bill to grant some portion of land belonging to the United States for some purpose, no matter how worthy, he asked us to consider the Morse formula, because he has steadily taken the position that in the consideration of special bills all the rights of the people of the United States should be protected.

Senator MORSE takes a great interest in the work of the District of Columbia, as the Senator from Minnesota has pointed out. That, Mr. President, is to a great degree a thankless sort of job. As a matter of fact, Senators have been criticized in their home States because they spent too much time representing the District of Columbia. In some instances word has gone out that perhaps it would be better for a Senator to take care of the home folks instead of being mayor of the District of Columbia. I am extremely happy, therefore, that the Senate of the United States will have the opportunity of again having the Senator from Oregon as a representative of the voteless people of the District of Columbia in the work he does in their behalf.

Mr. President, as a westerner, as a member of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and as chairman, for the present, at least, of the Sub-

committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, I welcome Senator MORSE because of the great interest he has taken in the conservation of our resources in this country. The protection of these water resources against exploitation requires constant vigilance to make sure that they will be available for the people of the coming generations. I know the Senator from Oregon has been firm and immovable in his support of the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

I recall also, Mr. President, his long continued interest in the cause of the conservation of timber. This interest was brought to my attention when I was associated with the Department of Agriculture, and I have steadily observed that he has not wavered in the slightest in his desire to make certain that the timber resources of the United States not only shall be conserved, but that they shall be harvested at the proper time for harvesting.

We have had in this country a situation in which much timber could not be harvested because access roads were not available. Timber, like any other crop, can become overripe and can be wasted through the inability to harvest it at the time the timber becomes ripe.

It was my good fortune to fly, in a small plane, over a great area of the timber resource of the Northwest which is in the State so ably represented, in part, by the senior Senator from Oregon, and to see there the evidences of hundreds of thousands of acres of timber which presented the possibility of becoming overripe.

The senior Senator from Oregon has steadily fought for a program of construction of access roads which would permit this timber to be harvested. I think that in that activity he has served a useful purpose, not only to the people of his State, but to all the people of the United States.

Therefore, I am happy to join with other Senators in expressing our joy at his nomination to be the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the coming election, and to express my hope and conviction that he will be returned to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I wish to express my agreement with what has been said by other Senators who have spoken about the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon. I am happy to acknowledge that when it comes to the subject of conservation, he is one of the outstanding Members of the Senate.

In my opinion, wastefulness in the use of our natural resources is something which we must guard against if we hope to preserve the resources of our country.

I have always found the senior Senator from Oregon to be out in front fighting for those whom we call underprivileged, the poor people, the working people. When I say "working people," I mean those who work in factories or in other ways earn their living by the sweat of their brow. The senior Senator from Oregon is one who has always stood up and fought hard for

the people in the United States who needed help.

Mr. President, it is for these reasons that I add my humble remarks to those which have already been made in behalf of the senior Senator from Oregon, Senator WAYNE MORSE. Not only is he able, but he is courageous, and at all times performs his duty fearlessly.

I would have felt that I was derelict in my duty if I did not align myself with those who have today paid tribute to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I was delighted to read in the press that our colleague, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], was renominated on the Democratic ticket last week by an overwhelming vote.

Since I came to the Senate 7 years ago, I have worked no more closely with any man than with WAYNE MORSE. As a matter of fact, I worked with him closely before he became a Democrat, during the years when he was a Republican and I served in this body with him. I worked with him more recently, when he was an Independent.

In my opinion, there is no more liberal-minded Member of this body today than WAYNE MORSE. There is no greater student of constitutional law. No man has concerned himself more fully, or with greater effectiveness, with legislative procedures and legislative traditions, than has WAYNE MORSE.

No man has fought harder or more continuously and constructively for human liberty, for equality and justice for all men and women, regardless of race, color, or creed, and for the dignity of the individual, than has WAYNE MORSE.

I am very glad indeed that WAYNE MORSE will be here for the next 6 years, as I have no doubt of his reelection to the United States Senate. He will continue to serve his State and the Nation with great devotion, and with unusual effectiveness, as he has served for the past many years in the United States Senate.

REVISION OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2875) to revise the Civil Service Retirement Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOUGLAS in the chair). The Chair announces that under the precedents of the Senate, the committee substitute for the text of the bill will be regarded as the original text for the purposes of amendment.

The Chair now recognizes the senior Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, S. 2875, the bill to revise the Civil Service Retirement Act is, in the judgment of many students of good government, the most progressive and important piece of employee legislation that has been acted upon by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee during the past several decades.

Certainly no other measure has been so long sought, fervently desired, and completely endorsed by the rank and file Federal employee.

The civil-service retirement and disability program was established in 1920.

Since that time the act has been amended many times on a piecemeal basis, until today it is one of the most complex measures on the statute books. The present law is difficult to administer. Glaring inequities have developed and grown over the years. Benefits have not kept pace with the times, and full understanding of the law escapes all but the few who live with it on a day-to-day basis. Congress and Federal employees alike have long recognized the need for a complete revamping of the retirement act.

Deficiencies and inequities in present law have been cited by management and employees as one of the reasons for the high separation rate of career personnel. The failure of the Government to keep pace with industry in retirement matters has been given as one of the reasons why it has become so difficult to attract scientists, engineers, doctors, nurses, and other classes of professional and skilled personnel needed to staff and efficiently and economically perform a multitude of Federal services.

In recognition of these facts, the 82d Congress, on July 16, 1952, enacted Public Law 555, which authorized the establishment in the executive branch of a committee on retirement policy for Federal personnel to conduct a study and report thereon to the Congress. The report of that committee was submitted during the 1st session of the 84th Congress. Since then that report and a multitude of related material have been the subject of long and careful study.

Yes, S. 2875 is truly the product of long study, extended conferences, full public hearings and exhaustive executive sessions by a special subcommittee and again by the full committee.

The bill, within the framework of the existing civil service retirement system, will:

(a) Provide many long-justified, highly desirable, and sorely needed liberalized and expanded retirement, survivorship, and disability benefits;

(b) Provide an opportunity for continuity of coverage under the old-age and survivorship insurance program or the

civil-service retirement system to employees who shift back and forth between private and Federal employment;

(c) Remove or correct inequities now existing;

(d) Clarify ambiguous and conflicting provisions in existing law, to the end that the retirement system can be more easily and equitably administered by the Civil Service Commission and better understood by the several million present and future Federal employees who will have a vested interest in it.

Moreover, the bill provides a sound and systematic method of pay-as-you-go financing—

(a) To assure the perpetual integrity and solvency of the civil-service retirement and disability fund; and

(b) To require that all future costs of benefits to be derived from the plan be shared equally by employer and employee on a current basis.

Mr. President, the legislative history of the civil-service retirement system makes it quite clear that it has been the continuing intent of Congress since approval of the original act in 1920 that the cost of the program should be shared equally by the Government and those subject to it. In practice, however, the Government has failed to meet its share of the cost of the program, whereas employees have met their share of the cost through the regular payroll deductions required by law.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a table entitled "Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund," which shows how the fund has been handled since 1921—that is, since the initiation by Congress of the retirement system. In looking at the figures for a term of years, I notice that for the first few years, the Federal Government's appropriations were zero, up until 1929. In 1929 the Federal Government started making appropriations for civil-service retirement purposes. I call attention to the fact that in 1929 the employees' contributions were \$28,122,943.18. The Government's appropriation was \$19,950,000.

It will be noticed that in the next year the Government increased its appropriation.

In the following year, 1931, it also increased its appropriation.

Then for the next 5 years the appropriation remained at the same amount, although it will be found that in practically every year the employees' contributions were increasing.

Then in 1936, when the Government had not been keeping up on its obligation, it will be found that the Government appropriated more than the employees contributed. The employees' contribution was \$32,405,114.23, and the Federal Government appropriated \$40,150,000.

In 1937 it will again be found that the Federal Government increased its appropriation by a little over \$6 million.

It will be found that in 1938 the Federal Government almost doubled its appropriation. In that year the Federal Government appropriated almost twice what the employee contributions amounted to.

I bring this matter to the attention of my colleagues to show that the Federal Government has made contributions year after year. It will be found that up until 1954 the Federal Government was making very substantial contributions.

In 1954 the Government decreased its contributions from \$325,304,154.19 to \$35,303,239.17. The Government cut its appropriation to about 10 percent of what it had been the year before.

It will also be found that in 1955 the Government's appropriation was cut to almost the same ratio.

If that trend continues and the Federal Government does not match the funds contributed by the employees, the fund will go on the rocks. If the Federal Government continues to cut its appropriations, the fund will not be able to continue.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record, at this point in my remarks, the table which I send to the desk, for the information of those who care to look into this matter.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Civil service retirement and disability fund—Summary of cash receipts, disbursements, and balances for fiscal years 1921 through 1955

Fiscal year ended, June 30	Receipts				Disbursements					Transfers from (+) to (-) other retirement systems	Balance in fund June 30
	Deductions from salaries of employees and voluntary contributions ¹	Government appropriations	Interest on investments	Total receipts	Payments to retired employees ²	Payments to survivor annuitants	Payments of refunds and death claims	Adjustments	Total disbursements		
1921-28	\$142,729,500.09		\$13,211,143.86	\$155,940,643.95	\$51,032,215.83		\$21,966,957.44	-\$43,788.62	\$72,955,384.65		\$82,985,259.30
1929	28,122,943.18	\$19,950,000.00	4,446,797.16	52,519,740.34	12,005,059.88		4,067,423.54	-9,913.35	16,062,570.07		119,442,429.57
1930	29,048,108.65	20,500,000.00	5,899,257.42	55,447,365.07	13,107,731.55		5,049,107.36	-30,340.00	18,126,498.91		156,763,296.73
1931	29,944,191.69	21,000,000.00	7,332,320.46	58,276,512.15	10,859,891.09		4,160,371.69	-27,945.37	23,902,317.41		191,047,491.47
1932	31,889,697.70	21,000,000.00	8,588,812.85	61,478,510.55	23,545,700.19		3,924,374.87		27,470,075.06	-\$1,467,800.94	223,588,126.02
1933	30,493,792.21	21,000,000.00	9,752,298.53	61,246,090.74	30,048,405.96		4,789,285.09		34,837,692.05		249,996,524.71
1934	28,703,438.68	21,000,000.00	10,518,338.79	60,221,817.47	39,620,913.80		5,035,785.74		47,656,699.54		262,561,642.64
1935	30,089,204.72	21,000,000.00	10,822,890.98	61,912,095.68	46,970,822.68		5,773,407.52		52,744,030.20		271,729,708.12
1936	32,405,114.23	40,150,000.00	11,712,785.15	84,267,899.38	50,243,146.50		6,465,675.63		56,708,822.13		299,288,785.37
1937	34,990,072.51	46,200,000.00	13,012,960.98	94,203,033.49	51,900,514.78		7,228,159.49		59,128,674.27	-3,152.77	334,359,981.82
1938	37,322,049.95	73,294,760.00	16,635,825.67	127,192,635.62	54,153,266.80		8,322,354.32		62,475,621.12		399,076,996.32
1939	39,189,390.16	75,086,760.00	19,230,490.57	133,496,640.73	56,530,979.43		7,287,249.24		63,818,228.67		468,755,408.38
1940	42,944,829.42	87,171,760.00	21,564,999.99	151,681,589.41	59,252,240.81		8,063,235.48		67,315,476.29		553,121,521.50
1941	55,402,455.43	91,559,110.00	25,163,610.35	172,125,175.78	62,736,210.79		9,633,919.52		72,370,130.31	-57,703.07	652,818,863.90
1942	86,927,205.68	101,761,202.00	29,722,392.61	218,410,800.29	65,181,672.41		11,185,722.80		76,367,395.21	-10,384.05	794,851,884.93
1943	226,149,125.31	106,137,575.00	37,788,863.36	370,075,563.67	69,463,337.67		14,168,467.69		83,631,805.36		1,081,295,643.24
1944	269,408,079.79	175,993,037.00	52,767,637.64	498,168,754.43	74,207,149.21		28,954,250.38		103,161,399.59	-4,379.92	1,476,298,618.16

¹ Includes payments into the fund for purchase of creditable service.

² Includes payments of accrued annuities to estates of deceased annuitants, and payments to survivor annuitants for the fiscal years 1941-48.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Continued

Civil service retirement and disability fund—Summary of cash receipts, disbursements, and balances for fiscal years 1921 through 1955—Con.

Fiscal year ended, June 30	Receipts				Disbursements					Transfers from (+) to (−) other retirement systems	Balance in fund June 30
	Deductions from salaries of employees and voluntary contributions	Government appropriations	Interest on investments	Total receipts	Payments to retired employees	Payments to survivor annuitants	Payments of refunds and death claims	Adjustments	Total disbursements		
1945.....	288,114,029.05	195,790,875.00	68,582,148.62	552,487,052.67	80,257,778.58	.....	72,293,349.39	.....	152,551,127.97	−6,891.16	1,875,227,651.70
1946.....	279,537,869.58	246,220,000.00	84,430,220.33	610,188,089.91	88,995,694.43	.....	196,195,067.85	.....	285,190,762.28	.....	2,201,224,979.33
1947.....	255,895,491.10	221,293,000.00	94,394,089.36	571,582,580.46	101,264,807.24	.....	192,608,630.23	+1,199.28	293,874,636.75	−13,329.10	2,478,919,593.94
1948.....	234,847,511.44	245,530,000.00	107,112,645.48	587,490,156.92	114,517,734.93	.....	126,056,064.60	+849.54	240,574,649.07	−15,021.11	2,825,820,080.68
1949.....	325,149,015.50	226,032,000.00	122,798,553.78	673,979,570.28	146,704,613.65	\$2,609,943.10	68,421,210.60	.....	217,735,767.35	+5,499,236.04	3,287,563,119.65
1950.....	355,649,805.37	304,508,880.54	143,173,559.13	803,332,245.14	164,430,000.29	5,777,921.51	96,291,714.37	.....	266,499,636.17	+17,833,623.83	3,842,229,352.45
1951.....	374,872,990.23	307,117,455.27	164,561,022.06	846,551,467.56	185,421,904.44	10,897,666.71	72,534,135.97	.....	268,853,707.12	.....	4,419,927,112.89
1952.....	414,782,450.77	312,776,021.36	188,130,280.70	915,688,752.83	203,625,518.34	16,079,596.08	78,879,612.88	.....	298,584,727.30	.....	5,037,031,138.42
1953.....	420,034,454.57	325,304,154.19	214,609,442.91	959,948,051.67	246,711,413.29	23,472,466.16	91,023,429.55	.....	361,207,314.00	.....	5,635,771,876.09
1954.....	425,000,030.73	35,303,239.17	225,654,018.14	685,957,288.04	281,500,565.67	29,445,478.97	96,118,629.17	.....	409,124,673.81	.....	5,912,604,490.32
1955.....	440,284,878.46	33,678,729.94	234,377,235.52	708,340,844.92	310,280,639.20	34,858,748.06	82,655,739.37	.....	427,705,126.69	.....	*6,194,844,496.61
Total.....	4,989,927,747.20	3,396,298,559.57	1,945,984,662.38	10,332,210,969.15	2,703,629,734.44	123,141,820.59	1,334,153,332.78	−109,938.52	4,160,814,949.29	+21,754,187.75	.....

* Includes \$137,341.81 collections and \$507.16 repayments in transit, credited by Treasury in July 1955, \$50 in the accountable officer's cash fund, and accounts receivable as of June 30, 1955, in amount of \$1,694,289.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this table shows the amount of contributions made to the fund by the Government and by employees. However, these figures alone do not reflect the true status of affairs, for had the Government contributed its share on a current basis, the fund would have benefited from the interest thereon to the same extent as it has by the accrual of interest on employee contributions. Additionally, on several occasions, benevolent Congresses have provided increased benefits to retired employees. When that has occurred, the Government, more often than not, has made no compensating appropriations to the fund; and, of course, the recipients of the increased benefits, because of their retired status, did not make the usual employee contribution. Thus, any current deficiency in the fund—to the extent one exists—is a direct liability of the Government, due in part to its not having met its share of normal costs by not matching the contributions of employees, and in part to granting increased benefits to retired employees without, at the same time, providing for the increases through immediate appropriations to the fund or by adoption of some other appropriate method of financing the additional cost.

The Civil Service Commission estimates that, for all future service, the benefit structure provided by the bill involves a cost of not to exceed 14 percent of payroll. The bill proposes to meet this future service cost fully by a salary deduction of 7 percent for each employee, and by an agency contribution matching the employee deduction. Thus, for the first time since enactment of the retirement program in 1920, machinery is provided to require both the employer and the employee to share equally on a current basis the future service costs.

The committee is of the firm belief that the cost of retirement is a valid part of the cost of continuing Government operations, and should be taken into account currently. In other words, the deferred compensation which ultimately becomes payable in the form of retirement benefits should be accounted for as part of the current cost of de-

fense, of public health, and of each of the many services provided by the Government. The provision for an agency contribution matching that of its employees recognizes all of these considerations.

Additionally, the bill provides that all moneys in the civil service retirement and disability fund shall be invested in securities of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum. During the first 30 years of the program, moneys in the fund were invested in securities of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum. In 1953, the interest rate was reduced by action of the Secretary of the Treasury to 3 percent per annum. That action curtailed the income of the fund by many millions of dollars a year.

Mr. President, for fear that some persons may misunderstand the table which I had placed in the Record, showing the amount of interest received for the last 2 years, I should like to explain that while it may appear that more interest was being received, it was due to the fact that bonds had been bought, and the bonds matured at the end of 10 years. That made it appear as though a great amount of interest was being received, but the reason for it was that the interest had accumulated over several years.

By fixing the interest rate at 3½ percent a year, the earning power of the fund will be restored to a proper level.

Mr. President, I think it most important to note—even at the expense of repetition—that the financial provisions of the bill establish the retirement fund on a solid and solvent footing. The cost of the program is met on a pay-as-you-go basis, and is not left for future generations to pay. That is accomplished by increasing the contribution of employees from 6 to 7 percent. In other words, the employees themselves will pay for a sizable portion of the added benefits provided by the bill. A second new provision requires that employee contributions be matched by the agencies out of current operating funds. No longer will it be possible to defer the cost of the program—as we have witnessed in the past 3 years—simply to offer a so-called balanced budget to the public. A third

provision requires that moneys in the retirement fund be invested at a proper rate of interest.

I am proud of these provisions of the bill, and I suggest that their adoption will remove from the political arena for all time to come, the question of the financial position of the civil service retirement system.

Mr. President, among the major changes in benefits provided by the bill are the following:

First. The bill provides for increased retirement benefits by raising the computation factor from 1½ percent of the "high 5-year average salary" times years of service to 2 percent with respect to all service in excess of 5 years.

Second. The bill permits optional retirement, after 30 years of service, at any age. However, if under the age of 60 at the time of retirement, the annuity of the employee is to be reduced on a sliding scale, based on the number of months the employee is under the age of 60 at the time of retirement.

Third. The bill authorizes an immediate annuity to employees involuntarily separated, through no fault of their own, who have attained the age of 50 years, and have rendered at least 25 years of service. Under present law, a void exists with respect to employees with 20 years, but less than 25 years, of service. Such employees cannot withdraw their contributions from the retirement fund, and they must wait until they reach the age of 62 years before becoming entitled to a deferred annuity. The bill alleviates this situation, at least with respect to older age employees who have reached the point in life when it is difficult, if not indeed impossible, to start another career.

Fourth. The bill provides to surviving widows immediate annuities equal to 50 percent of the annuity earned by the husband at the time of his death, and payable until her death or remarriage. Under present law, she receives no annuity until she attains the age of 50 years.

Fifth. The bill increases the benefits payable to surviving children. Under the amendment now at the desk, such payments would be raised, but would be

limited to an amount so as not to exceed: (a) \$600, in the case of one child; (b) 40 percent of the deceased employee's "average salary," with respect to total payments to all surviving children; or, (c) \$1,800 total, with respect to all children.

Under present law, payments to surviving children may, and often do, run as low as \$5 a month; in no case do they exceed \$30 a month. I think there should be no doubt that such amounts are totally inadequate.

Sixth. The bill reduces the service prerequisite for election of survivorship benefits from 15 years to 5 years, and extends the right of election to employees with entitlement to deferred annuities.

Seventh. The bill provides that a surviving widow or dependent widower shall receive an automatic immediate annuity equal to 50 percent of such part of the annuitant's earned annuity as does not exceed \$2,400; and when so elected by the annuitant, the surviving widow or widower shall receive, in addition thereto, 50 percent of such part of the annuitant's earned annuity as exceeds \$2,400, both amounts payable immediately, and until the survivor remarries or dies. An employee making such an election is required to take a reduction of 10 percent on such part of his annuity as is in excess of \$2,400.

Under present law, the annuity of an employee making the survivorship election is reduced by 5 percent of the first \$1,500 of his or her annuity, and by 10 percent of all in excess thereof, plus three-fourths of 1 percent for each year the designated spouse is under age 60 when the employee retires.

Eighth. The bill provides that the annuity of any employee retired due to total disability after meeting the 5-year service requirement be: First, 40 percent of his "high 5-year average salary"; or, second, the amount of his earned annuity had he continued to work until reaching the age of 60 years, whichever is the lesser. Present law provides no minimum for a total disability annuity but accords the employee only the amount of his earned annuity at the time the disability occurs.

Ninth. The bill provides a method for the transfer of service credit between civil-service retirement and social security to provide continuity of coverage to employees who shift back and forth between Federal and private employment. Under the method provided, if an employee with less than 20 years of service should leave the Government, he would have the option, first, of leaving his contributions in the retirement fund with entitlement to a deferred annuity upon reaching age 60; or, second, of taking a refund (a) of the full amount of his contributions in the retirement fund, or (b) the amount of his contributions in the retirement fund less the amount he would have contributed to OASI had he been covered under OASI during the period of service involved.

In the event the employee exercises the option to obtain OASI coverage, the Civil Service Commission will transfer to OASI the amount withheld from the employee plus a matching amount repre-

senting the employer's contribution, and OASI will credit the employee with the service involved.

If the employee, at a later date, should reenter the Federal service, he would again have an option, first, of leaving his service credit with OASI; or, second, of restoring his service credit in the civil service retirement system. If he makes the latter choice, he would be required to pay back the refund he received, and OASI would return to the civil-service fund the amount it received. In no case, however, would an employee be allowed to gain credit under both systems for the same period of service.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Suppose Federal service credited to an individual at the present time can be applied both to civil-service retirement and social-security retirement. Would the bill take away such dual coverage, if it is permitted under the present law?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. No; it would not change the law in that respect. Such an individual could still be covered under both laws if he had already earned it. The bill applies only to service performed after January 1, the date set out in the bill.

The provision relating to an employee's reentry into the service will provide adequate protection against loss of coverage to employees who move in and out of the Federal service.

Tenth. The bill overcomes many differences in benefits, requirements, and conditions existing under present law. It removes certain inequities and corrects others, and to the extent possible and justified, its provisions are made applicable on an equal basis to all groups which make up the more than 2 million individuals covered by the act.

Following extensive public hearings and exhaustive executive sessions, S. 2875 was reported to the full committee by unanimous vote of the five-member subcommittee. Again following deliberate consideration, the bill was reported by the full committee by a vote of 12 to 0—although in each instance, one member, while voting to report the bill, reserved the right to oppose it or offer amendments on the floor.

When this member of the committee made that statement, the chairman stated that it had always been the custom for every member of the committee to reserve the right to offer such amendments as he might see fit to offer after the bill had been reported from the committee. It would not be right or just for any member of the committee to be bound to refrain from offering amendments on the floor of the Senate, any more than it would be just to bind any other Member of the Senate and prevent him from doing what he thought was right in drafting the laws of the Nation.

I do not recall any major bill of such far-reaching importance that has been reported by the committee with more complete endorsement than Senate bill 2875.

Mr. President, Senate bill 2875 is a good bill. It is a progressive bill. It is a

needed bill. Its enactment will raise the morale of Federal employees, increase their efficiency and productivity, and keep with the Government many employees who are already learned in their fields. They will remain with the Government if we pass this type of measure. If we do not pass such legislation they will leave the employ of the Federal Government and go into private business. That is particularly true because private business concerns at the present time are very far ahead of the Federal Government from the standpoint of retirement systems.

The cost of the bill, if enacted, will prove to be a sound investment, from which Uncle Sam will receive handsome dividends in the years to come. It will also induce some employees to retire a little sooner than they would otherwise retire; and, at the same time, the bill would take up a certain amount of slack in unemployment at the present time.

Mr. President, I should like to read into the Record at this time a letter from a very close friend of mine, Mr. J. C. Wilcox, an attorney in Columbia, S. C. It so happens that Mr. Wilcox and I went to college together. I had written to him and asked him what he thought of the pending bill. He made a study of it and wrote me the following letter:

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 24, 1956.
HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR OLIN: I thoroughly enjoyed your talk 2 weeks ago tonight. At that time you asked me what I thought the reaction of Federal employees would be if your retirement bill, S. 2875, met with rough sledding and in an attempt to save it, same was amended to increase the amount of money that employees pay into the retirement fund from 6 to 7, or possibly 7½ percent. I told you at that time I thought their reaction would be favorable but I planned then and there to give you a more complete reply after inquiring from a number of representative individuals. Therefore, since I have seen you, I have contacted and discussed this subject with exactly 100 people. About 24 of the hundred were Government employees located at Fort Jackson; about 27 were from the VA regional office; about 20 were from the VA hospital, and the remainder were from other Government agencies. I attempted to avoid all people having 29 to 35 years of service, and those with 2 or 3 years of service, and attempted to get answers from those people with from 6 to 22 years of service. Of the 100 contacted, 80 were entirely favorable to increasing the amount, if necessary, from 1 to 1½ percent, and some of them expressed a willingness to increase same even to 2 percent. Four of the 100 contacted were noncommittal. Sixteen were passive and presented some position against it. After talking with these 16 for a few minutes and explaining the bill, 12 of them reversed themselves and asked to be recorded as very much in favor of the bill. Of the remaining 4 who dissented, 3 have since called me over the telephone and reversed themselves. So, of the hundred contacted, the count at present is 95 unqualifiedly for the bill; 4 noncommittal; and 1 passive. I think these figures are very interesting, and they are sincerely given. I think you might say at least 95 percent of the employees are definitely in favor of your bill as against all others and would like to have it even if it takes 1½ percent additional takeout from their pay.

Incidentally, I have reviewed some figures which I suppose you know quite well. There is a reserve at present of approximately \$6½

billion in the fund. About \$5½ billion has been accumulated by payments of Federal employees. Beginning on August 1, 1920, 2½ percent was taken from their pay for 5 years and 11 months. Then, beginning on June 30, 1926, 3½ percent was taken from their salaries for a period of 16 years. Then beginning June 30, 1942, 5 percent was taken from their salaries for a period of 6 years, and from June 30, 1948, 6 percent has been taken from their salaries. These payments have built up a reserve of approximately five and one-half billion, and the Government has added approximately one billion to make the present reserve six and one-half billion. During this time, approximately two and one-fourth billion has been paid out in benefits. While these figures might lead one to believe that the reserve is sufficient, it is also true that new blood has come into the retirement act, Members of Congress and legislative help, which as I see it jeopardizes the reserve fund somewhat due to the fact that while these employees pay their full voltage of 6 percent, they have only been paying for a short time and I see no reason to put the passage of the bill in any jeopardy whatsoever by attempting to pass it without additional revenue. It looks to me like the difference between a retired employee existing and living, and I respectfully suggest that the tremendous number of your constituents coming in the category of retirement would be greatly pleased and benefited by the passage of the bill and would heartily endorse an additional takeout of 1 or 1½ percent.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. WILCOX.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I should like to congratulate the distinguished Senator and other members of his committee for the fine work they have done on the pending bill. I have had an opportunity to study the committee report, and I believe the bill is a sound one. In my opinion, it would greatly improve our retirement system.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I thank the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for his very generous remarks. Having served with him on the committee for several years, and knowing that he has studied this subject, I appreciate all the more his complimentary statement.

Mr. LONG. There are many fine employees of the Federal Government serving at the present time who have given loyal service to the Government. The retirement system, to which they have contributed over the years, would be improved by the passage of the pending bill.

The Senator has directed his attention year after year to improving the retirement system, and he is certainly going in the right direction with the bill he has brought before the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I thank the Senator from Louisiana. Needless to say, I am very proud of the bill now before the Senate. If no Senator desires to ask me any questions at this time, I yield the floor.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, enactment of S. 2875 will represent a great step forward for the retirement system of Federal employees. As a Member of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I have considered it a privilege to have had a part in the study and formulation of this measure, which will affect the future se-

curity and living standards of millions of Americans who are giving their working years to the public service.

Among the improvements which S. 2875 will make in the present retirement system, I think the new survivorship benefits are among the most important. Under present law, the widow of a Federal employee receives no such benefits until she reaches the age of 50 years. Under S. 2875, she will get an annuity of one-half of that earned by her husband immediately from the time of his death. Even more important, S. 2875 provides annuities for surviving children under the age of 18 of \$600 a year, or \$720 if they are also motherless.

These survivorship benefits are earned with the completion of 5 years of service. I am sure that the knowledge of having provided in this manner for their families will add greatly to the average Federal employee's sense of security. This should also play an important role in making continued Federal service attractive to capable men during the years of their greatest family responsibilities.

Two other provisions of S. 2875 will be beneficial to Federal employees in their own retirement. One increases from 1½ percent to 2 percent, after the first 5 years, the percentage of salary which serves as the basis of computing the annuity, and thus permits substantial increases in annuities. These increases are made advisable by a rising cost of living.

The other provision provides a method of transferring credit for years of Government service to the social security system. This will be of importance to individuals who leave Federal employment after less than 20 years of service, or whose careers bring them in and out of Government work irregularly, for some years at a time.

Mr. President, after long and thorough study, S. 2875 won the unanimous support of our retirement subcommittee. I felt privileged to make the motion to report the bill favorably to the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, which also voted unanimously to report the bill favorably to the Senate. S. 2875 is designed to place the retirement fund on a sound basis by increasing from 6 percent to 7 percent the deductions from employees' pay, and by providing, for the first time, that the employing Federal agencies must budget an equal contribution to the fund as a current cost of their activities. In spite of the increased deduction, S. 2875 has the support of the organizations of the Federal employees themselves.

I believe our Federal personnel deserves a modern and adequate retirement program which should be not only equal, but in fact a model, for the programs of large private industries; and I am confident that the Senate will adopt S. 2875 as a step in that direction.

It has been a privilege to work with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], as his colleague on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the Senate, toward this goal of a more secure and comfortable retirement for our faithful Federal Government employees.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the Senate is now considering a much-needed piece of legislation to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. I hope it will be promptly approved.

I wish to congratulate the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and his associates for bringing this bill before the Senate for consideration.

There is a pressing need to revamp the retirement system for Federal employees. At the same time, any proposal to liberalize benefits and to correct existing inequities must also include provisions to insure the continued solvency and financial integrity of the civil-service retirement fund.

I am pleased to see that the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, in drafting this legislation, was fully aware of its responsibility to see that the fund would be in a position to meet its obligations to the millions of Government workers who are contributing to it and who are dependent on benefits at some future date.

It is no secret that the Government has been having great difficulty in attracting capable and well-qualified personnel. It has also been faced with a high percentage of separations from Government service after relatively short periods of employment. The attraction of Government as a life-time career is facing increasing competition from private industry and business.

There are a number of explanations for this situation. One of the most obvious ones, of course, is the failure of the Government to provide adequate salaries. We must be realistic and accept the fact that, to a large extent, salary levels comprise a major incentive. And on this level, the Federal Government is in a poor position to compete.

But in addition to salary levels during periods of employment, there is also the inducement of security, in other words, retirement provisions.

Congress took steps during the last session of Congress to raise salary levels. In passing the pay raise bills, Congress saw to it that Government salaries were brought somewhat in line with outside pay scales. Frankly, I felt that the increases for civil service and postal employees were inadequate and I was very distressed at the administration's adamant refusal to approve a higher figure. Although the pay raises were a step in the right direction, much still needs to be done along these lines. I hope that such action will be forthcoming in the very near future.

However, this is not the question under consideration at the moment. Today we are concerned with the retirement provisions for Government personnel.

I think it is clearly recognized that the present retirement system, good as it is, has failed to keep pace with retirement and pension programs that have been adopted by private industry.

The changes in the civil-service retirement system embodied in S. 2875 are practical and sound. This legislation will help to persuade present career employees who might otherwise leave to remain with the Government. It will

make them happier in their jobs—more content and more secure.

The bill corrects many inequities and inconsistencies in the present law. Its improvements include the following:

First. It changes the computation factor for figuring benefits so as to result in increased benefits.

Second. It permits optional retirement at any age after 30 years of service, thus eliminating the requirement that the individual be at least 55. Although it calls for a reduction in the annuity for every month the retiree is under 60, the reduction which is on a sliding scale, is far less than under the present law.

Third. It permits an individual who is involuntarily retired after the age of 50 with 20 years of service to receive an immediate annuity. Under the present law, he cannot withdraw his money from the fund if he has contributed for more than 20 years. Yet he is not entitled to an immediate annuity unless he has 25 years of service, but must wait until he reaches 62 at which time he becomes eligible for a deferred annuity.

Fourth. It provides considerably expanded survivorship benefits to widows, children, and dependent widowers. At the same time, the reduction in an employee's annuity in the case where he elects survivorship benefits will be much less than under the existing law.

Fifth. It establishes, for the first time, a minimum in the annuity payable in the case of total disability. It also changes the standard to be used in judging whether a disabled worker has been restored to earning capacity. The determining factor would be whether his income amounts to 80 percent of the "current rate of pay" for the position he held at the time of disability. This means that increases in salary levels since the individual became disabled would be taken into account.

Sixth. It establishes a procedure to permit the transfer of credit between the civil-service retirement system and social security.

I think this last point is one of the most important. Until now, the law has failed to make provisions for people who spend part of their lives as employees of the Federal Government and part as employees of private business and industry. It has failed to take into account the person who is a government worker for a time and is self-employed for a time.

I think this problem has become increasingly acute as social-security coverage is broadened to the point where it is well on the way to becoming universal. The Nation is faced with a situation where thousands of people have been unable to acquire benefit rights either under the civil-service retirement system or under social security. By establishing a procedure to permit the transfer of credits between the civil-service retirement system and social security, S. 2875 represents a major advance. The enactment of this bill will mean that thousands of our citizens who now find themselves, in a sense, between Scylla and Charybdis, will be able to face the future with knowledge that they will have some benefits to look forward to

when they retire. And what, for many is an even greater cause for concern, they will know that their dependents and survivors will not be left unprovided for.

S. 2875 would solve the problem in the case of an individual who leaves Government service with less than 20 years of service. He would receive a refund from the retirement system equal to the amount which he has contributed less the amount which he would have paid in to the old-age and survivors insurance fund had he been employed for that period in a job covered by social security rather than by the civil-service retirement system.

If he returned to Government service, he would have the option of retaining his OASI credit or of once again coming in under the civil-service retirement system. In this case, he would have to pay back the amount he had received in the form of a refund, and OASI would return to the retirement fund the amount it had received.

This procedure will preserve the retirement benefits of people who leave the Government after periods of loyal and faithful service. But it will also mean that the Government will be able to obtain the services of many highly qualified people who are, in a number of instances, reluctant to accept positions with the Federal Government because to do so may have an adverse effect on their status under social security.

I mentioned earlier the provisions of S. 2875 to maintain the actuarial soundness of the fund. The bill calls for an increase, as of January 1, 1957, in the contributions to be made by the employee from the present rate of 6 percent of his salary to 7 percent. It also provides that, beginning after June 30, 1957, each agency or department of the Federal Government will make a like contribution. The money paid out by the Government in the form of retirement benefits is as much a part of the continuing cost of Government operations as are the numerous other functions of the Government. As such, I think this requirement, that the Government, as an employer, match the contributions of its employees on a current basis, is a valid proposal. Other systems—for example, the railroad retirement program and OASI—are set up on the employer-employee matching basis. I can see no reason why the civil service retirement system should operate differently.

This bill further provides that the earning power of the fund be improved somewhat. The moneys in the fund are invested in United States securities which, as a result of action taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, pay interest at the rate of 3 percent. S. 2875 provides that the moneys be invested in Government securities bearing interest at 3½ percent.

Although S. 2875 is an excellent bill, it is deficient in one major respect. It contains no provision to increase the benefits of former employees now on the retirement rolls. I think this is a serious omission. However, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has indicated that it is aware of the need for action along these lines, and I understand that the chairman of the com-

mittee, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] intends to hold hearings on proposed legislation for this purpose which has already been introduced. I am pleased to note the committee's concern over the problems faced by those who have already retired, and I hope legislation to provide much-needed increases in their benefits will be approved.

I am also pleased to note the inclusion in the bill of a statement declaring it to be the policy of Congress that retirement annuities shall be adjusted whenever adjustments are made in the salaries of current employees. I realize that this statement has no force of law and that it cannot be carried out without specific legislation. I believe, however, that it takes cognizance of a very serious problem, and I hope that future Congresses will respect this declaration of policy and will honor it.

The support for S. 2875 is widespread. The measure has received the full backing of the organizations representing civil-service employees. My mail for weeks, now, has been overwhelmingly in favor of the bill. I have had thousands of letters, telegrams, and postcards, not only from the employee organizations, but also from individuals, telling me how much these changes will mean to them. I think it is significant that out of all the thousands of communications I have received, only one objected to the proposed increase of 1 percent in the employee's contribution. I believe that this is indicative of the sense of responsibility which our Government employees have. They want and need the improvements contained in S. 2875. At the same time, they recognize that they must be willing to pay for them. They have shown that they are glad to accept this obligation.

We have shown too little gratitude to the civil-service employee in years past. Our Government workers have been the subject of both neglect and abuse. We, as Members of Congress, are presented with an opportunity to prove to these men and women that we appreciate their devotion and hard work. We can show them that we believe that they should not be made to suffer because they are working for the Government. By enacting S. 2875, we can demonstrate that the Federal Government as an employer, is as concerned about the future welfare of its employees as is private industry. Let us not put our Government at a disadvantage in this respect. Let us, by giving our wholehearted support to S. 2875, show that we intend to keep faith with civil-service workers.

APPOINTMENT OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY IN THE MEDICAL CORPS

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1894, House bill 483.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 483) to amend the Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, so as to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I should like to announce that the bill has been cleared with both the majority and minority leaders of the Senate. Therefore, I request the immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 483), which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

(a) The second sentence of section 201 (a) of the Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, is amended (1) by inserting "(1)" immediately before the word "qualified" and (2) by striking the period at the end thereof and inserting a comma and the following: "or (2) doctors of osteopathy who are qualified under subsection (g) hereof."

(b) Sections 201 (b) and (e) of such act are amended (1) by inserting immediately after the word "medicine" wherever it appears therein "or osteopathy" and (2) by inserting in the second sentence of section 201 (b) after the word "medical" the following: ", osteopathic."

(c) Section 201 of such act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) to be eligible for appointment under this act a doctor of osteopathy must (1) be a citizen of the United States, (2) be a graduate of a college of osteopathy whose graduates are eligible for licensure to practice medicine or surgery in a majority of the States, and be licensed to practice medicine, surgery, or osteopathy in one of the States or Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia, (3) be recommended for such appointment by the Surgeon General of the Army or Air Force or the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, (4) possess such qualifications as the Secretary concerned may prescribe for his service, and (5) under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense have completed a number of years of osteopathic and preosteopathic education equal to the number of years of medical and premedical education prescribed for persons entering recognized schools of medicine who became doctors of medicine and who would be qualified for appointment under this title in the grade for which such doctor of osteopathy is applying."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement in respect to the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY AS MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE ARMED SERVICES

(Statement by Senator SYMINGTON)

The purpose of H. R. 483 is to provide permissive authority for appointing doctors of

osteopathy as regular medical officers in the Medical Corps of the three military services. At the present time only doctors of medicine are eligible for such appointments. The bill expressly provides that in order to be eligible for appointment a doctor of osteopathy must (1) be a graduate of a college of osteopathy whose graduates are eligible for licensure to practice medicine or surgery in a majority of the States; (2) must have a license himself to practice medicine, surgery, or osteopathy in one of the States; (3) be recommended for appointment by one of the three Surgeons General; and (4) meet whatever qualifications the Secretary of the service concerned may prescribe.

I should like to point out the important aspects of this legislation. First, the Secretary of Defense personally supported the bill in a letter to the chairman of the committee. Mr. Wilson stated that the enactment of H. R. 483 is desirable so long as the legislation is considered to be authorizing only, and not mandatory. The committee requested Mr. Wilson to personally clarify the position of the Department of Defense because of conflicting testimony on this bill by the departmental representatives.

Second, the authority of the bill is entirely permissive in nature and would require appointments only in such numbers and subject to such qualifications as may be prescribed. As noted in Mr. Wilson's letter, the legislation would leave up to the three services their degree of participation under it.

Third, the bill places sufficient authority in the hands of the Departments so as to insure that any doctors of osteopathy appointed will be fully qualified. It might be noted that the committee adopted two amendments which greatly strengthen the bill: (1) As already noted, the doctors of osteopathy, in order to be appointed, must be recommended by one of the Surgeons General. As a matter of administrative practice, the committee feels certain that the departmental Secretaries would not appoint a doctor of osteopathy without the approval of one of the Surgeons General. By making this amendment a matter of statutory authority, however, it will serve to dispel the fears of the doctors of medicine that doctors of osteopathy might conceivably be appointed without the approval of the Surgeons General. It is the understanding that the Surgeons General at the present time approve all applications for appointment of doctors of medicine as medical officers. (2) The bill contains a provision which will require that in awarding a particular rank to doctors of osteopathy, the shorter period of education which a doctor of osteopathy may have completed as compared to a doctor of medicine, be taken into account in order that the doctor of medicine would not be penalized in terms of comparative rank.

Fourth, in a number of States doctors of osteopathy are eligible to receive upon passing the appropriate examination a license to practice medicine and surgery, just as doctors of medicine. In view of the fact that many are fully licensed it is possible that doctors of osteopathy might provide a source of needed personnel for the military services.

NARCOTICS CONTROL ACT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to be entitled "The Narcotics Control Act for the District of Columbia." The bill is introduced on behalf of myself and the other members of the Subcommittee on Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code of the Committee on the Judiciary which conducted an investigation of the narcotics traffic, namely, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EAST-

LAND], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER]. It is introduced also on behalf of the able chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3901) to amend certain laws affecting the control of narcotics in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. DANIEL (for himself and other Senators) was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, the report which I have submitted and the bill which I have introduced undertake to correct a very bad situation which exists in the District of Columbia concerning narcotics addiction and the narcotics traffic.

As a part of its nationwide investigation into the illicit narcotics traffic, our subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary examined the situation in the District of Columbia and spent several days hearing witnesses.

We found that there are approximately 900 narcotic addicts in the District of Columbia who are known to local law enforcement officials. Only four States in the Union have reported a greater number of narcotic addicts than the number reported in the District of Columbia. In other words, if the District of Columbia were counted as a State, it would rank fifth in the Nation in the number of reported narcotic addicts.

So far as the cities of the country are concerned, Washington, the Capital City of the Nation, ranks first in the number of reported narcotic addicts, in percentage of drug addicts compared with the general population.

Although Washington is very far behind New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago in the total number of addicts, nevertheless, when Washington is considered on the basis of population, it has more reported narcotic addicts than has any other city in the Nation.

In the view of the committee, there is one reason for this situation. In the District of Columbia there is only Federal jurisdiction. There is not sufficient local legislation to enable the District of Columbia officials to combat the narcotics problem here. The District of Columbia does not have adequate laws concerning the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts or the removal from the streets and other public places of habitual addicts who have been treated and who have failed to respond to treatment.

These addicts account for a large proportion of all the crimes committed in the District of Columbia, and they are constantly spreading their addiction to other people.

Therefore, our subcommittee believes that changes must be made in the District of Columbia law in order to provide treatment where treatment seems advisable, and also to provide isolation or confinement for the habitual addicts who continue their addiction after treatment

efforts have failed, who continue to spread addiction by mingling with other persons in public places, and who continue to become involved in crimes throughout the District.

The purpose of the committee report and the bill is to give to the appropriate committee of the Senate, the Committee on the District of Columbia, the benefit of the investigation made by the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, and of our suggestions as to laws which would improve the narcotic situation in the District of Columbia.

I might say the bill has been reviewed by all of the officials of the District of Columbia who are concerned with either the treatment of narcotic addicts or the prosecution of narcotic offenders.

Much work has been done on this proposed legislation. I commend it to the District of Columbia Committee. The members of our Judiciary Subcommittee will continue to work with them and assist them. Our staff is available to the Committee on the District of Columbia for any assistance they can offer. I hope, Mr. President, that the bill will be considered this session.

We have been joined in this proposed legislation by two members of the Committee on the District of Columbia in the House, Mr. ABERNETHY, of Mississippi, and Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, and I understand their committee will consider the problem soon. I see the distinguished Senator from Oregon present—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANIEL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I have not received advice as yet from the committee as to which subcommittee the bill will go. There has been some discussion that it may come to my subcommittee of the Judiciary. If it does, I want to assure the Senator from Texas that hearings will be held at the earliest possible date. By that I mean the next few days. I shall give the bill my study and attention. It may need some modification, based on what the hearings will disclose, but as to the objectives of the bill and the need for legislation, I do not think there is any question. We can take judicial notice of them.

I wish to commend the Senator from Texas for the leadership he has given to the Senate in this drive against one of the most vicious menaces which face the American people, namely, the narcotic drug traffic.

Mr. DANIEL. I thank the Senator. I am delighted he is present on the floor and that he has made the statement, because it is my understanding that the subcommittee of which he is chairman would probably receive the bill. I say to the Senator from Oregon that our staff and the members of our committee stand ready to assist in every way we can when the Senator's committee considers the proposed legislation.

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, last week there was published in the New York Times of May 17, 1956, a

column written by Arthur Krock entitled "A Good Word Very Much in Season."

As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I was impressed by the column, and wanted to have it inserted in the RECORD. It is a tribute to our Foreign Service personnel and the fine service being rendered by our career employees in the field.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A GOOD WORD VERY MUCH IN SEASON

(By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON, May 16.—One distinct improvement in the national atmosphere as contrasted with the previous Presidential election year of 1952 is the absence of political attacks on the working personnel of the State Department. What Secretary Dulles had to say in praise of this personnel before a Senate appropriations subcommittee yesterday may therefore have been received with the appreciation these public servants deserve.

Four years ago Congress and the people were duly agitated over charges, some sustained and some unsubstantiated, that posed issues of the loyalty, competence and private behavior of diplomats and underlings in the Department of State and in the field. This also produced a crop of deprecatory remarks at any reference to an employee of State. This crop was nourished for growth, harvest and reharvest by administrative acts taken against individuals in this and the previous administration with the primary purpose of abating political attacks on the Department.

The perspective which time supplies to public opinion has since revealed the unfairness of some general and specific conclusions as to the caliber of the State Department personnel. Though a few good men were sacrificed at the expense of American diplomacy, these conclusions apparently have now been modified or wholly rejected. It was on this restored foundation of fairness that Secretary Dulles yesterday built his plea.

In the 4 years since 1952 more Members of Congress than ever before have seen the work of the Foreign Service at first hand. Some have returned with criticisms that merit official attention, but in the main these Members have been favorably impressed with the diplomatic career service. Congress continues to charge the Department with inefficiency in its business management. But if there is still a disposition at the Capitol to dispute the praise which Dulles extended to the rank and file it was not manifest yesterday.

THE WORKHORSES OF DIPLOMACY

He described the group as "a dedicated body of men and women who are rendering a splendid service to our Nation . . . fully aware of the responsibility they are carrying and . . . carrying it well . . . with a patience, a determination, and a skill of which we can all be proud." Then he paid this tribute to the so-called old-fashioned diplomacy he has been accused of undermining by constantly appearing where our envoys were conducting it:

"It took 8 years and almost 400 four-power meetings before the Austrian Treaty finally came into being last year [that brought] the liberation of Austria and the withdrawal of Soviet troops . . . the first backward step taken by the Red Army in Europe since the end of World War II.

"It took a year of patient and delicate diplomacy to settle the Iranian oil controversy . . . that started the vital oil flowing again toward the free world and saved Iran from the imminent grip of communism. It took a year of intensive . . . negotiation

to bring about a Trieste settlement, ending a dangerous dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia that had persisted for many years."

The Secretary could have noted that a career diplomat, now regrettably retired from the service, did the spadework and laid the base on which the Austrian Treaty was placed. This was Samuel Reber. To the Iranian settlement the contributions of Loy Henderson and Herbert Hoover, Jr., now Deputy Under Secretary and Under Secretary of State, respectively, were invaluable. In the solution at Trieste Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., now Ambassador to Austria, played a major part. But their staffs from the Department's rank and file were also indispensable to these diplomatic strokes.

INDOCHINA SALVAGE CORPS

Dulles again did not elaborate when he told the subcommittee that "only a remarkable contribution by our foreign missions over the past 2 years helped to prevent the French military defeat at Dienbienphu in 1954 from involving the loss of all Indochina to militant communism." But the roster is long, and few would have recognized most of the names upon it.

"I have been associated in my life with a good many business enterprises," he added, "but I have never known one where there was the sustained intensity of work I have found in the Department . . . and in the Foreign Service." It was a good word, very much in season.

The Secretary had a purpose, of course, beyond the desire to give credit where credit is due. He wants Congress to restore the cuts it tentatively has made in the State Department's budget, and he specified subnormal living and working conditions, an inadequate staff and niggardly expense allowances to meet the expanded diplomatic activity the world situation requires. But though his tribute to the diplomatic personnel occurred in this practical context, that does not impugn its accuracy or detract from its value as a corrective of an unfair public impression, unfairly stimulated.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I do not know whether there are any Senators who care to have the floor. If not, I wish to state that I shall shortly move that the Senate stand in recess.

Tomorrow the Senate will continue consideration of the civil service retirement bill, and will remain in session until voting is completed on the bill.

As soon as that bill is disposed of, the Senate will then take up the agricultural appropriation bill, and later in the week the Housing Act, and other appropriation bills, as they come to the floor.

Mr. President, before I make the motion for a recess I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 22, 1956, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 21 (legislative day of May 7), 1956:

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

James R. Duncan, of Virginia, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for the remainder of the term expiring August 9, 1959.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 21 (legislative day of May 7), 1956:

POSTMASTER

ILLINOIS

Fred A. Lemm to be postmaster at Schiller Park, in the State of Illinois.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK.

Rev. Frank Freed, pastor of the West Covina Baptist Church, Los Angeles, Calif., offered the following prayer:

Shall we now pray? Our Father in heaven, we thank Thee this morning for our great Nation and for all of Thy blessings that Thou hast so abundantly poured forth upon our lives; and we come to Thee this day asking that Thou wilt specially guide these our leaders. We pray that Thou wilt guide them in every deliberation of their minds and every wisdom, and that Thou wilt guard them from any steps into any dead-end roads. We pray, our God, that Thou wilt lead them according to Thy word and Thy will, and that Thou wilt continue to make our Nation that which stands forth for Thy love, and Thy peace, and Thy righteousness throughout our world.

We ask this in Jesus' name and for His sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 17, 1956, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 10875. An act to enact the Agricultural Act of 1956.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3254. An act to authorize the county of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5862) entitled "An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States district

courts to adjudicate certain claims of Federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7030) entitled "An act to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 6143) entitled "An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD, Mr. KERR, Mr. FREAR, Mr. MILLIKIN, and Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 9429) entitled "An act to provide medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. BRIDGES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3073) entitled "An act to provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BEALL, and Mr. CASE of New Jersey to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

CROW INDIAN TRIBE

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY] be released as a conferee on the part of the House on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 135) providing for payment to the Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints as a conferee in his stead the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL]. The Clerk will notify the Senate accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 10875) to enact the Agricultural Act of 1956, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to

the amendments of the Senate and ask for a conference with the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Texas when the committee is going to meet?

Mr. POAGE. This afternoon.

Mr. MARTIN. For the purpose of bringing it back fairly quickly?

Mr. POAGE. We hope we can bring it back tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN. Might it not be possible to get action today? It seems to be a desirable bill with which all seem to be satisfied.

Mr. POAGE. I am afraid not.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, GRANT, HOPE, and AUGUST H. ANDRESEN.

ANSWER TO LEONARD HALL'S CLAIM ON WORKERS' PROSPERITY

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, for a number of weeks now, Chairman Leonard Hall, of the Republican National Committee, has been trying to tell workers that the Eisenhower administration is not biased against them, and that in fact they are better off under the Eisenhower administration than they were during the Democratic administration of President Harry S. Truman.

I appreciate that the difficulty of Mr. Hall's task forces him to strain pretty hard for evidence to support his strange proposition. But I do think it necessary to call to the attention of the American people the truth about the meaningless figures and misleading terms Mr. Hall has been using.

He says, for example, that "labor's" share of the total national income amounted to a 69-percent average during the 3 years of the Eisenhower administration, compared to just a 65-percent average during the 7 years of the Truman administration. This kind of use of percentages is meaningless. Just how meaningless is shown by the fact that in 1932, at the depth of the worst depression in our history, labor's share of the national income amounted to 73 percent—4 percent more than under Eisenhower. It would have been cold comfort to the workers who stood in breadlines to have been told by politicians such as Mr. Hall that their "percentage of the national income" was so high.

Moreover, it is not "labor," as the term is generally accepted, that is receiving 69 percent. The figures Mr. Hall uses come from page 173 of the Economic Report of the President, and actually measure "compensation of employees"—which lumps together the topmost corporation executives and directors as well as ordinary workers, and calls them all "employees." I am sure that most